HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,115—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

[LIBRA]RY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,259	Gulonnet	21st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stroh	5,158	20th Apr. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about, TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 2nd March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT-Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S

BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied afections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

SPEED INDICATOR COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

FINEST

MADE OF THE

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

☞ 2 PERFORMANCES ONLY ☜

THE EDISON CINEMATOGRAPH Co.,

AT THE WATSON'S ANNEXE GARDEN HOTEL,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY THE 3RD,
AND
SATURDAY, THE 5TH MARCH, AT 9-15 P.M.

GRAND MOVING PICTURE EXHIBITION.

Come and see the finest and most perfect moving Pictures ever shown in Bombay.

Great variety of interesting
COMICAL and MAGICAL PICTURES.
Also many scenes from the ENGLISH-BOER and SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.

Admission :	1st Class (Reserved Seat)	Rs. 4
"	2nd Class	" 3
"	3rd Class	" 2

Children Half Price.

Tickets can be obtained at the
WATSON'S ANNEXE GARDEN HOTEL ONLY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon, on 11th March, 1904.

The Bank to be fished is South West Cheval Paar, estimated to contain thirteen millions very Fishable Oysters.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as last year. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India should travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes:—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben direct to Marichchikaddi.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STATIONARY DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN-MADE PAPERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIAN-MADE PAPERS required by the Government of Mysore for the official year 1904-05 will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of Stationery, Mysore Government, Bangalore, at his office, up to 14th and 26th March, 1904, respectively. For further details, please refer to pages Nos. 282 and 283 Part II. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated 11th February, 1904.

G. HUME WRIGHT,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Mysore Government,

Bangalore, 15th February, 1904.

TENDERS are invited for the PAINTING and COLOR WASHING of the Sailors' Home Building. Tenders should be submitted by 10 o'c. P. M. (Gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money. The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 500 with the Bank of Bombay as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF STREET SCHEME ON THE BOARD'S WODEHOUSE ROAD ESTATE.

LOWER COLABA.

SECTION A. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme. The limits of the three areas comprised in the Scheme are as follows:—

The first area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH-EAST by the footpath to the said Road and by Ward Nos. 1306 (3), 885 (1)-(4) inclusive and by the Foot-path to the Colaba Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-EAST by the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway and Ward Nos. 516-551 (1) (3) and Ward No. 1307 (5), and by the foot-path to the Wodehouse Bridge Road.

The second area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH-EAST by the foot-path to the said Road, and Ward Nos. 1306 ( ) and 885 (0) and by the foot-path to the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-EAST by the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway and by Ward Nos. 885 (9) and (1a) and 1305 (3) and the foot-path to the said Road.

The third area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST and NORTH by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH, NORTH-EAST and EAST by the said Causeway, and on and towards the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway, Ward No. 885 (1) and the foot-path to the said Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of this Scheme.—Dated this fourth day of February, 1904.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1904.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200, (Two-hundred) should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION,)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS: CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE, MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL, BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils, and Waste Cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
33, Broadway, MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
MISS FLORENCE BALGARNIE

Will give a Popular Address at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Colaba, this (THURSDAY), evening, at 8-30 p. m. All welcome.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME, SCHEME FOR A NEW STREET IN EXTENSION OF SOUTER STREET FROM MORLAND ROAD TO RIPON ROAD.

BYCULLA SECTION, E. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme. The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme are as follows:—

On and towards the NORTH by a portion of plot No 17 of the Board's Agripada Estate, on and towards the EAST by Ripon Road and another portion of plot No. 17 abovementioned, on and towards the SOUTH by Plot No. 15 of the abovementioned Agripada Estate, and on and towards the WEST by Morland Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1904.

IN RE MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Taiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a second-hand SAFE, of local Manufacture, with Chubb's Lock. Must be in good condition. Apply, giving measurements and price asked, also stating where and when it may be seen, to "CONSOLS" care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—To close an account strong young useful ARAB PONIES, suitable for Saddle and Harness. Apply Colonel ANDERSON, Byculla Comu Stables.

FOR SALE.—Black Swans, Wallabys, Magpies, Opsum and Pedigreed St. Bernard Stut. Apply Colonel ANDERSON, Byculla Comu Stables.

LEATHER BELTING, Skin Rollers, Ticking Bands, Pickers, &c., for Cotton Mills, equally strong to English in every respect and cheaper. Intending purchasers can be satisfied by proving to them that the whole of Adamjee Peerbhoy's Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Mills use nothing but those turned out by us.—SUTOR & Co. 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM. General Manager.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for none [illegible] 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

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Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
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THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902................................ £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets................................ Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income....................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143	10,718	11,437	12,158	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
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P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
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J. BEGBIE,
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The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 151 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 1.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£85 5-8 ex.	
3 do. Rentes	£94 3-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£61 11-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 9-16	= — 5-16
2 months hence	26 1-8	= — 3-8
Spot in New York	57 1-2	= — 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·46 3-4	= — 1 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8	= unchanged
6 „ „	3 1-4	= + 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 90,000 at 4 1-8d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks F.-M. 10 3-16 + 1-16 steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 5 3-4 = — 1-4 Sellers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 A.-M. Sellers 32s. 6d. = plus 1s. Easier.
White Karachi M.-J. Sellers 31s. 3d. = plus 1s. Easier.
Red Karachi, M.-J. Sellers. 30s. 9d. = — 6d. Easier.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat A.-M. Sellers 34s. 9d. = — 3d.
Brown M.-J. Sellers. 31s. 9d. = — 3d. Easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers 33s. 9d. = — 1 1-2d. Easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 11-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester Firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 8·10 plus 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·92	7·92	7·93
— 2	— 2	— 2
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
7·92	7·81	7·68
— 1	—	— 1
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	
6·86	6·50	
— 1	.....	

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	11,000
Do. last year	30,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	15·60 plus 25
Futures, month of March	14·97 — 8
Do. do. July	15·30 — 12
In New Orleans—	
Spot	14 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	15·41
Do. do. Sept	11·95
Tone at close	quiet.

Local markets closed for Holi holiday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firmer
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	5 30-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 3-4 per cent Consols	85 5 8ex
3 per cent Rentes	94 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	61 11-16
Bar Silver	26 9-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

In a review of the situation in the New York Cotton Market, Messrs. Scheffer and Drascher, Hamburg, write :—On Monday, the 1st of February, the culminating point in Cotton business was reached after the feverish excitement which had reigned so long on the New York Bourse, bringing prices in wild leaps to dollars 17·82 for the current month, and 17·55 for July purchases. The highest point was marked by the failure of the great firm of Baxter and Co. New Orleans. This firm had worked with a capital of 300,000 dollars, had 125 branches in the United States and leased 33,000 miles of telegraph wire over which its operations were carried on. That the colossal rise did not bring about more public failures must be explained by the fact that a number of firms quietly went out, arranging their affairs with their creditors ; anyhow Mr. Sully came to an agreement in many such private transactions where his opponents had to thank him for being let off easily. For the rest he fully realised on a large scale, and it is understood that he is as good as free of his engagements ; he is taking a holiday and leaving the Cotton market to itself, which since the high price of the 1st of February, has fallen as much as 2¾ to 3¾ dollars per bale. On one day there was a drop from dollars 1·36 to nearly 7 pence then a rise of 20 cents then a fall of 35, next day a sharp drop in Liverpool, a 70-point recovery in New York, a forced rise through the action of the New Orleans wire-pullers, later general confusion with violent fluctuations ; the following day, complete demoralisation, 50 cents fall, 40 cents rise, rumours of war, enormous liquidations pressing demands, a debacle, and finally a total rout.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batty.

At 2-30 p. m.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

1251—In person—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—J C G Bowen.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N

Long Causes.

331-03—Tyabji D and Co—Damoder Umersey vs Pai Amba widow and others—K B Mena—For Postponement.
162-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P R K K and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

After unopposed Cases in Insolvent Court.

Short Causes.

109-03—Payne and Co—Jussa Hira and others vs Russonalli Mulla Hakimji and others.
513-03—Matubhoy J and M—Ranchodlal Girdharlal vs Jethalal Girdharlal and others—Tyabji D and Co.
738 03—Mansukhlal J and R—Shankerprasad Hariprasad and another—Vasonji Rupji and others—In person.
755 03—Nanu H and Co—Sarafali Tyabji and others vs Najarali Goolam Hoosein and others—Captain and V—For postponement.
776-03—Wadia G and Co—Doctor Popat Parbhuram vs The Lord Reay—M Co Limited and others.
753-03—Edgelow G and W—Valubhdas Murlidhardas vs Pandurang Govindji Khoshalji.
21-01—F P Pavri—Bhagvandas Madhavji vs Ba'aram Sudkaji Belay and others—Payne and Co.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
23-03—Jamsetji and R—Premcore vs Fricumji Govindji—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

610-03—Jamsetji and R—Daniel bin Dabir vs Fulbai widow—R P Mehta—Part heard.
615-03—Smitham B and N—Vithal Laxuman Chumkar vs Gajanan Shamboo Sadhali—Jamsetji and R.
278-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Sidick and others vs Mahomed Cassum Murad and another—Payne and Co.
625-03—Hiralal D—Luxmibai widow vs Callianji Sunghjibhai and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co.
659-03—Payne and Co—Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody vs Kaikhushru Burjorji Chokey—Ucvalla and P.
272-03—M B Chothia—Bhau Sudashiv vs Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata—Ardeser H D and Co.
665-03—Shamrao and M—Mervanji Jehangir vs Abdool Hoosein Najarudin Chemoula—Jamsetji and R.
207-03—Matubhoy J and M—Haji Abdool Rehman Shiraji vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V.
683-03—Payne and Co—Sacoor Poonja vs Aishabai and others—M B Chothia.
689-03—Mulla and M—Gojabally Ramji Lalchadhir vs Samsen Hasket—Captain and V.
697-03—Payne and Co—Ranchordas Tribhovandas vs Kaikhushru Burjorji Choksi—Unvala and P.
641-03—In person—Tukaram Ramji Sarvi vs Laxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R and In person, M
676-03—Matubhoy J and M—Kalidas Jairam vs Shepherd and Co—Bhaishunker K and G.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard not to be called on.
468-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
217-03—Edgelow G and W Sooderdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvahu widow and other Mansukhlal J and H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

(IN MEMORIAM.)

DAVAR—In loving memory of MANECK the dearly loved wife of D F E Davar who died on March 3rd 1901. Deeply mourned and sadly missed.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT—February 22nd, at runnymede House, Ootacamund the wife of A J Wright of a daughter.

SCOBIE—February 15th at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of M J Scobie, P. W. D. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENSON—DENT.—On the 23rd inst St Paul's instant Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Luckman, Charles Lerimer, son of William Stevenson, 67, Pulteney Street Bath to Frances Louise, daughter of the late T. W. J Dent of Flass Westmoreland.

DEATHS.

HOGG—On the 23rd, at 138, Balliaghatta Road, Calcutta suddenly of heart failure Hubart Hogg Manager Linde Ice Works Aged 31 years

COELHO—February 28th at Karwbrwar of bronchitis Sylvester C S Coelho B A, formerly of Military Secretariat Madras now Government Timber Contractor aged 50

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets 6h. 6m. High water, 0-14a. Low water, 5-57m., 6-5a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
John Roberts' Billiard match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 5-30 p.m. and 9-15 p.m.
The Edison Cinematograph Company's exhibition, Watson's Annexe 9 p. m.
Address by Miss Florence Balgarnie, Temperance Hall, 8-20 P.M.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—Last evening Miss Florence Balgarnie, who visits India as a deputation on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London, delivered a lecture on Temperance at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.—The first of a series of six lectures will be delivered by Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, B. A., in the University Library at 5-15 p. m., to-day. The subject is "The scope and relative age of the Semitic Languages." All are cordially invited to attend.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 4,044, the daily average being 139. New admissions 897 ; Parsis 535, Hindoos 2,003 ; Mahomedans 1,247, and Christians 258. The number of children vaccinated during the month was 79.

CASTE IN INDIA.

AN ENGLISH PARALLEL.

MR. J. H. RISLEY, in the new Census Report for India, writing on the subject of caste, gives what he considers an English parallel of the leading features of caste.

For my own part I have always been much impressed by the difficulty of conveying to European readers who have no experience of India even an approximate idea of the extraordinary complexity of the social system which is involved in the word caste. At the risk of being charged with frivolity I shall therefore venture on an illustration, based on one which I published in "Blackwood's Magazine" some dozen years ago, of a caste expressed in terms of an English social group. I said then -Let us take an instance, and, in order to avoid the fumes of bewilderment that are thrown off by uncouth names let us frame it on English lines. Let us imagine the great tribe of Smith the "noun of multitude," as a famous headmaster used to call it, to be transformed by art magic into a caste organized on the Indian model, in which all the subtle "nuances" of social merit and demerit which 'Punch' and the society papers love to chronicle should have been set and hardened into positive regulations affecting the intermarriage of families. The caste thus formed would trace its origin back to a mythical eponymous ancestor, the first Smith who converted the rough stone hatchet into the bronze battle-axe and took his name from the "smooth" weapons that he wrought for his tribe. Bound together by this tie of common descent they would recognize as the cardinal doctrine of their community the rule that a Smith must always marry a Smith and could by no possibility marry a Brown, a Jones, or a Robinson. But over and above this general canon two other modes or principles of grouping within the caste would be conspicuous. First of all, the entire caste of Smith would be split up into an indefinite number of 'in-marrying' clans based upon all sorts of trivial distinctions. Brewing Smiths and baking Smiths, hunting Smiths and shooting Smiths, temperance Smiths and licensed-victualler Smith, Smiths with double-barrelled names and hyphens, Smiths with double-barrelled names without hyphens, Conservative Smiths, Radical Smiths, tinker Smiths, tailor Smiths, Smiths of Mercia, Smiths of Wessex—all these and all other imaginable varieties of the tribe Smith would be as it were crystallised by an inexorable law forbidding the members of any of these groups to marry beyond the circle marked out by the clan name. Thus the Unionist Mr. Smith could only marry an Unionist Miss Smith and might not think of a Home Rule damsel : the free trade Smiths would have nothing to say to the protectionists ; a Hyphen-Smith could only marry a Hyphen-smith and so on. Secondly, and this is the point which I more especially wish to bring out here, running through this endless series of clans we should find another principle at work breaking up each clan into three or four smaller groups which form a sort of ascending scale of social distinction. Thus the clan of Hyphen-Smiths, which we take to be the cream of the caste,—the Smiths who have attained to the crowning glory of double names securely welded together by hyphens—would be again divided into, let us say, Anglican, Dissenting, and Salvationist Hyphen-Smiths, taking ordinary rank in that order. Now the rule of this trio of groups would be that a man of the highest or Anglican group might marry a girl of his own group or of the two lower groups, that a man of the second or Dissenting group might take a Dissenting or Salvationist wife, while a Salvationist man would be restricted to his own group. A woman, it will be observed, could under no circumstances marry down into a group below her and it would be thought eminently desirable for her to marry into a higher group. Other things being equal it is clear that two-thirds of the Anglican girls would get no husbands, and two-thirds of the Salvationist men no wives. These are some of the restrictions which would control the process of match-making among the Smiths if they were organized in a caste of the Indian type. There would also be restrictions as to food. The different inmarrying clans would be precluded from dining together, and their possibilities of reciprocal entertainment would be limited to those products of the confectioner's shop into the composition of which water, the most fatal and effective vehicle of ceremonial impurity, had not entered. Fire purifies, water pollutes. It would follow in fact that they could eat chocolates and other forms of sweetmeats together, but could not drink tea or coffee, and could only partake of ices if they were made without water and were served on metal, not procelain plates. I am sensible of having trenched on the limits of official and scientific propriety in attempting to describe an ancient and famous institution in unduly vivacious language, but the parallel is as accurate as any parallel drawn from the other end of the world can well be, and when one wishes to convey a vivid idea one can afford not to be over particular as to the terms one uses.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander T. L. De Berry, sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera with details.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MESSRS. KING, KING, AND CO.'S NEW PREMISES.

AN IMPOSING STRUCTURE.

THE increasing demands of the business of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bankers and Shipping Agents, who have until the last few days occupied offices at the Standard Building, Hornby Road, have called for the erection of new premises. The finishing-touches have been put to this new structure, which is situated near the Novelty Theatre, during the past week. The building is an imposing addition to the numerous structures which have recently been erected in its vicinity. It owes its architectural beauty to Mr. C F. Stevens, the architect, from whose designs it has been erected by Messrs. Spencer and Company, the well-known firm of contractors. It has been built in the Rennaissance style and it occupies a position in which at present its contours are not shrouded by surrounding structures. From back to front the building measures about 180 feet, and it has a frontage of 58 feet on Hornby Road. The basement Messrs. King, King, and Co. intend to use as their record room, and the ground floor will be devoted to the accommodation of the baggage of the firm's clients, except the extreme south east corner, where the staircase and left-well are situated. Accommodation has, of course, been made for the Baggage Department clerks. The first floor is entirely given up to the offices in which Messrs. King, King, and Company will carry on their banking business. The main room in which the banking counter is situated is magnificently appointed, and is lofty and spacious and well calculated to add to the prestige of the firm. The office is 80 feet long by 38 feet in width. The third floor is intended to be used as a residential flat, and above it is the terraced roof upon which is situated a brick building in which will be quartered the servants of the occupants of the flat below.

The facing material used on the frontage of the building up to the plinth is blue stone. The plinth is of blue stone, and above it the facing is in rusticated Ashlar Khanki, all the moulded work being in Porebunder stone. The floors are constructed of concrete resting on steel beams ; all the steel work for this purpose having been supplied by Messrs. eo Service and Sons, and the concrete floors by Messrs. Marsland and Price. The floors throughout the entire building are fire proof. All the woodwork has been supplied and constructed by Messrs. A McKenzie and Sons, and the palatial aspect of the interior of the firm's office is in a great measure due to the finished manner in which the designs have been carried out so far as the woodwork is concerned. The massive counter, which is ornamented with black wood and carries a brass rail 16 inches high is a splendid advertisement of the class of work which Messrs. McKenzie turn out. The ornamental ceiling of the office is carried out in Anaglypta, the work of Messrs. Marsland and Price, and polished moulded teak, and it also is an effective ornament to the room. The roof of the main office is supported by pillars of Aberdeen granite. Messrs. McKenzie have also put in the teak partitions and cupboards which so enhance the appearance of the office. The structure is wired throughout for electric lighting and fans, and the lift will also be driven by electricity. The contract for this work was entrusted to Messrs. John Fleming and Company, and the electrical equipment is all of the most approved and up-to-date type. The lift was supplied by Messrs. Waygood and Otis, and it is the only electrically-driven elevator at present erected in Bombay. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas have been responsible for the lavatory fittings. The approximate cost of the building will be about Rs. 2,50,000, and it may be assumed that there is not at the present time in this city a structure used for purely business purposes which can boast of more modern appurtenance. Messrs. King, King, and Company are to be congratulated upon having secured it.

At the invitation of Messrs. King, King and Company, a large number of their friends inspected their new premises between 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guests began to arrive at 4 o'clock and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cuff. A very pleasant afternoon was spent in viewing the building, and after partaking of refreshment, the gathering dispersed. Amongst those present were : Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Colonel and Mrs. Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. Phipson, Mr Crawshaw, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. Mackay, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Chanter, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. G.C. Plinston, Mr. Bernard Triggs, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Crommelin, Mr. R. R. Ross, Mr. H. Stanley-Reed, Mr. George Mackenzie, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Baumbach, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moir, Mr. Heugh Symons, Major Moss, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs Ker, Mr. P. de Bure, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. G. R. Johnston, Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Mr. L. P. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marsland and others.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Macedonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from London, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barrow, Mrs W F and 4 Misses
Gordon, Capt and Mrs, and infant
Wyndham, Mr
Mansfield, Miss G
Earl, Miss
Bough, Comdr and Mrs
Ashton, Mrs
Foord, Mrs R C
Cooper, Miss
Hartley, Mrs and child
Greenhill, Mr R B
Corry, Lt J E
Burnett, Mr R T
Cox, Miss S L
O'Brien, Mr
O'Hara, Mr
Taylor, Capt W J Mrs. and 2 children
Bouden, Mrs
Prideaux, Col and Mrs
Das, Mr
Baxter, Miss E G
Hiller, Miss
Lewis, Mrs
McCool, Mr F
Hudson, Major and Mrs
Fitzgerald, Lt O A G
Cameron, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hyde, Mr and Mrs H T, and Miss
Geake, Mr and Mrs
Nicolas Lt R
Carter, Mr E Barham
Anderson, Major W P
Jellett, Mr and Mrs H H
Hubbard, Mrs
Coid, Mr M
Stevens, Lt-Col, and Mrs C
Preston, Capt W J P
Moss, Mr and Mrs H E
Crauston, Mr and Mrs Elliott
Peel, Mrs and Miss
Wallis, Mrs B, and Miss
Hutchinson, Major and Mrs J W P
Gray, Capt F W B
Parker, Mr
Stotherd, Capt E A
Harris, Miss
Dhingra, Dr L M
Hathway, Mr
Kaharaz, Mr G R
Griffith, Lt-Col G S
Oswald, Major W A
Marshall, Mrs J H
Rice, Major and Mrs W H D and infant
Maynard, Mrs H J and Master, and infant
Eppes, Miss J D
Hudson, Miss K
Smith, Mr C L
Mott, Capt S A
Esdaile, Mr E
Wood, Mr and Mrs and Miss C H A
Buckland, Mr F M
Blunt, Mr A W
Thompson, Lt G
Ashburton, Rt Hon Lord
Pope, Mr C
Trimearne, Mr H
Nicholls, Mr and Mrs C H
Smithe, Mrs duCane
Stapleton, Mr G
Froelich, Mr G D

FROM BRINDISI.

Carter, Major H Bonham

FROM PORT SAID.

Colrovissi, Mr P L

FOR KARACHI.

Twigg, Miss L
Singh, Mr S A
White, Miss
Henderson, Mr C G
Savage, Mr H
Samborne, Capt F C
Wheeler, Miss E
Chand, Mr Lal

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

THE summary of the rice-crop forecast for the month of January 1904 is as under :—

The total area under paddy cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is reported to be 6,600,916 acres, being an increase of 1,39,124 acres over the area actually cultivated in the preceding year. The area under cultivation compared with the past month has decreased in Hanthawaddy by 15 000 acres and in Tharrawady by 5,000 acres, the decrease in the former district being chiefly due to floods and to an increase in fallow area and in the latter to floods. An increase of nearly 30 000 acres is reported in the Thongwa and Myaungmya districts which now comprise the Myaungmya, Masubin and Pyapon districts. The anna estimate has been raised in the Myaungmya district owing to more accurate data being available while in the Thaton district a sixteen-anna crop is expected in place of a seventeen-anna crop previously reported. The quality of the new grain is said to be excellent. The total quality of surplus available for export is estimated to be 2,595,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 43, 83,900 cwt. of cleaned rice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,376 tons, Captain S R Hartley sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pancoora, 2,193 tons, Captain C W Goode, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 17th February via Colombo, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain G R Satchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 20th February with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain A McLennan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 27th January via coast ports with a general cargo and 6 deck Passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 1 7 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut Scott, 3 natives 400 deck passengers.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—"Storm signal—Shallow depression lying over North Arabian Sea. Weather likely to be squally but steady. Strong winds improbable. Hoist cautionary signal."

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Huzara s	McClelland	Bushire, Feb 16
2	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta, Feb 20
	Pancoora s	Goode	Moulmein, Feb 17
	Nadir s	McLennan	Calcutta, Jan 27

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Lismore s	Sloane	Genoa
	Wardha s	Goss	London &c
	Culna s	McLean	Calcutta &c
	Terrier s	Brun	Bangkok
	R I M S Hardinge	DeBerry	Berbera
	H M S Fox	Pelham	Aden
	Satara s	Hartley	Calcutt, &c

The steamer Kola, Captain McDearmid, obtained his port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yester-day ;—
Steamer Nera for Australia, &c.
„ Loodrana for Calcutta.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, March 1.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda arrived at Plymouth this morning.

SUEZ, March 1.

The City Line steamer City of Athens arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 29th.

The Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Dumbia which left Bombay on Thursday the 25th ultimo, at 2-30 p.m. arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 1st instant, at noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FOR LONDON.

Mazagon s—60 cwts mussoor, 400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers 12 bales aloe fibre 17 bales hemp, B Mohanlal

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—75 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co
African Prince s—755 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR BREMEN.

Argenfels s—250 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co ; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve & Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Maclachlan s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co

FOR HAVRE.

Corsica s—2,000 cwts rapeseed Ernst Lam & Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—1 0 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co
Wharfedale s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Swaledale s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Argenfels s—2 ports garfnium oil 40 cwts aniseed, 20 cwts fenneiseed, Volkart Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Turkistan s—190 cwts teliseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE

Turkistan s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros

FOR HAIPHONG.

Nera s—75 bales cotton, Frier de Saone & Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE,
COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,
Bombay, 2nd March.

It is notified for information that the Annual Course will be held at Santa Cruz from Tuesday the 8th to Saturday the 13th of March, and that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the afternoon of the latter date.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE,
V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

2. The B B and C I Railway Volunteers Range at Santa Cruz will be at the disposal of "F" Company, on Sunday the 6th March for Company Prize Firing. Train leaves Colaba at 6-10 a.m. (Bombay Time) Members will pay their own train fares.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Colaba, 3rd March.

1. Detail :—Orderly Sergt, Sergt P Hunter next for duty Sergt. Wm. Ewing.

2. The following drills will take place to-day.
6-30 a. m. 6" B. L. Gun Drill for No. 3 Co.
No. 1 and 2 Companies Squad Drill.
5 p. m. No. 3 Co. 6" B. L. Gun Drill.
Drill and Guard Mounting Competition for Competing Teams.

3. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next, the 5th inst., at 5 p. m. Dress :—Khaki F. S. Caps, putties not to be worn.

Attention of Members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above Inspection is compulsory. Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from the Officer Commanding Corps, or medical certificate furnished.

Any member not complying with the above becomes not efficient for the year.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Comdg. B. V. A.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 5th March 1904.

Handicap Race for the Yachts of A & B Class (Amalgamated) to start with time in hand for a prize presented by Captain Muter R.E. for the Lady steering the winning Yacht. Course No. 3 reversed first Yacht, to start about 3-45 p.m., distance 7 1/2 miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race-Course No. 13 Start at 3-15 p.m. distance 9-1 miles.

Ships Boat Race Service Regiment. Course No. 13 start at 3 p.m. distance 9-1 miles.

Entries for the above races close at noon to-morrow (Friday.)

DAMAGES FOR CAT-FRIGHT.

WHAT is admitted in legal circles to be one of the most extraordinary cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act has just been decided by Judge Owen sitting at the Tredegar (Mon.) County-court. The plaintiff was a youth of thirteen years of age, who worked as a pitboy for the Powell's Tillery Steam Coal Company at the wage of 10s. per week. Being in the course of his duties, sent to a certain part of the pit, the boy felt something brush by him and turning round he saw what he described as "two glaring eyes" (subsequently proved to be those of a cat) peering at him out of the darkness. The boy was so terrorstricken that he had to be at once taken out of the pit, and he became subject to St. Vitus's dance, which according to the medical evidence was in direct consequence of the fright. Accordingly compensation was claimed, and the judge after reserving judgment for a month has just given his decision in favour of the lad, his honour holding that the fright was an "accident which arose both out of and in the course of his employment," as mentioned in the Act. It is understood that the decision is to be appealed against.

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ARDESHER'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

CASTE IN INDIA.

IN a country where the accident of birth irrevocably determines the whole course of a man's social and domestic relations and he must throughout life eat, drink, dress, marry and give in marriage in accordance with the usages of the community into which he was born, writes Mr. H. H. Risley, in his remarkable chapter on Caste in the new Census Report, one is tempted at first sight to assume that the one thing that he may be expected to know with certainty and to disclose without much reluctance, is the name of the caste, tribe or nationality to which he belongs. As a matter of fact, we learn, no column in the Census schedule displays a more bewildering variety of entries, or gave so much trouble to the staff. If the person enumerated gave the name of a well-known tribe or a standard caste all was well, but he sometimes belonged to an obscure caste from the other end of India from which the particular enumeration was made, sometimes gave the name of a sect of a sub-caste, some titular designation which sounds finer than the name of his caste, described himself by his occupation or by the province or tract of country from which he came. The result was confusion. In order to simplify matters Mr. Risley adopted the principle of classification by social precedence as recognised by native public opinion at the present day and manifesting itself in the facts that particular castes are supposed to be modern representatives of one or other of the castes of the theoretical Hindu system, that Brahmins will take water from certain castes; that Brahmins of high standing will serve particular castes; that certain castes though not served by the best Brahmins have nevertheless got Brahmins of their own whose rank varies according to circumstances; that certain castes are not served by Brahmins at all but have priests of their own; that the status of some castes has been lowered by their living in a particular locality; that the status of others has been modified by their pursuing some occupation in a special or peculiar way; that some can claim the services of the village barber, the village palanquin bearer and the like, while others cannot; that some castes may not enter the court-yards of certain temples; that some are subject to special taboos, such as that they may not use the village well, or may draw water only with their own vessels; that they must live outside the village or in a separate quarter: that they must leave the road on the approach of a high-caste man or must call out to give warning of their approach. In the case of the Animistic tribes it was mentioned that the prevalence of totemism and the degree of adoption of Hindu usage would serve as tests. The system was applied with some success.

As no stereotyped scheme of classification was drawn up, but every province was left to adopt its own system, Mr. Risley found it impossible to draw up any general scheme for the whole of India. One might as well, he writes, have tried to construct a table of social precedence for Europe, which should bring together on the same list Spanish grandees, Swiss hotel-keepers, Turkish pashas and stock exchange millionaires, and indicate the precise degree of relative distinction attaching to each. The problem in fact, the Commissioner concluded, to be essentially a local one. Every man has honour in his own country, he adds, and India is no more one country than India is—indeed very much less. Still an approximate idea of the relative strength of castes has been formed. Then Mr. Risley gives us some illuminating observations on the origin of caste. No one, he remarks, can have studied the literature of social origins which has been so prolific of late years, without feeling the force of Sir Henry Maine's remark that theories of primitive society are apt to land the enquirer in a region of mud-banks and fog. This he finds the more so in India where the palæological data available in Europe hardly exists at all, while the historical value of literary evidence is impaired by the uncertainty of dates by the sacerdotal predilections of its authors, by their passion for wire-drawn distinctions and symmetrical classifications, and by their manifest inability to draw any clear line between fact and fancy, between things as they are and things as they might be, or as a Brahmin would desire them to be. All this, says Mr. Risley, is obvious at a glance; it merely reflects the characteristic peculiarities of the Indian intellect, its phenomenal memory, its feeble grasp of questions of fact, its subtle manipulation of impalpable theories, its scanty development of the critical faculty. Its strength lies in other lines of mental activity, in a region of transcendental speculation which does not lead to the making of history. Roughly speaking Mr. Risley defines caste as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name which usually denotes, or is associated with a specific occupation; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional calling and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. A caste is almost invariably endogamous in the sense that a member of the large circle denoted by the common name may not marry outside that circle, but within the circle there are usually a number of smaller circles each of which is also endogamous. Thus, as is pointed out, it is not enough to say that a Brahmin at the present day cannot marry any woman who is not a Brahmin; his wife must not only be a Brahmin, she must also belong to the same endogamous division of the Brahmin caste.

By the side of this rigid definition Mr. Risley places the general description of caste which is given by M. Emile Senart in his study of the caste system of India, who after reminding his readers that no statement on the subject of caste can be considered as absolutely true, describes it as a close corporation, in theory at any rate, as rigorous-hereditary; equipped with a certain traditional and independent organisation, including a chief and a council; meeting on occasions in assemblies of more or less plenary authority and joining in the celebration of certain festivals; bound together by a common occupation, observing certain common usages, which relate more particularly to marriage, to food and to questions of ceremonial pollution; and ruling its members by the exercise of a jurisdiction the extent of which varies, but which succeeds by the sanction of certain penalties and above all by the power of final or revocable exclusion from the group in making the authority of the community effectively felt. All over India at the present time there is shown to be going on a process of the gradual and insensible transformation of tribes into castes. The stages of the operation are in themselves admittedly difficult to trace. The main agency at work, Mr. Risley unhesitatingly declares, to be fiction, which in this instance takes the form of pretence that whatever usage prevails to-day did not come into existence yesterday, but has been so from the beginning of time. It is hoped that the Ethnographic survey will throw a great deal of light upon these singular forms of evolution by which large masses of people surrender a condition of comparative freedom and take in exchange a condition which of a certainty becomes more burdensome in proportion as its status is higher.

A NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENT.

THE colonies have for a long time been well to the fore with legislation of the more progressive type, and New Zealand particularly has been remarkable in this respect. The latest legislative experiment which hails from New Zealand is a measure which pactically provides for State Fire Insurance. At first sight the relation between the State and the insurance of property may not be easily discernible, but the promoters of the measure have made out a very good case, and if the measure succeeds in effecting only a proportion of the objects for which it was originated there is no doubt it will be held successful. In Great Britain the care of property rests with the people themselves; the municipalities as a general rule control the fire brigades. But in New Zealand the burden does not fall upon the people in quite the same way. It is recognised that the saving effected by the fire brigades benefits the fire insurance companies more than any one else concerned. As a matter of fact statisticians compute that the fire insurance companies may be credited with quite half of the advantage arising out of the fire brigades. Up to now the companies have been called upon to pay a third of the cost of the fire brigades, the remainder being divided equally between the State and the municipalities. The people therefore may be taken to have directly paid two-thirds of the amounts expended upon fire salvage. This has been the cause of complaints, and as the insurance companies retaliate by protesting that if any additional charges were thrown upon them they would be compelled to raise the rates of their premiums, the State Mutual Insurance Bill has been introduced as an attempt to satisfy public demands. The weak point of the measure is stated to be its inadequate provision for a distribution of risks over a wide area. The great fire insurance companies in a way "hedge" with one another so that in the case of a serious fire the loss is borne by all, and is not felt so keenly by any particular company as will be the case with the State of New Zealand when the Act alluded to comes into operation. It is pointed out that in view of the harm which the measure may be expected to do to the insurance companies, they will not be over-anxious to co-operate with the State in this matter, but the scheme should prove financially sound as soon as it comes into general use. At any rate it will be watched with interest in Great Britain, as there an attempt is being made to promulgate a system of municipal insurance at the present time. In view of the close relation which exists between municipal taxation and fire expenditure at home there seems so reason why it should not be carried into general effect there, and the system should have even more success amongst the complicated net work of municipalities in Great Britain than in the comparatively new country which has so recently adopted the principle.

DAMAGE BY LOCUSTS.

ALTHOUGH there has been no fear of crop failure in consequence of drought during the past season, considerable loss has been inflicted upon agriculturists in various parts of the Presidency by the ravages of insect and other pests. In parts of the Deccan and Gujerat, locusts destroyed a large portion of the crops and rats have done considerable damage. The serious nature of the injury inflicted is indicated by a question asked by the Hon. Mr. Parekh at the meeting of the Legislative Council. It was in the form of a query as to the extent of revenue relief that is to be given to the cultivators and occupants of land in consideration of the losses incurred. The reply of Government was entirely satisfactory. Where suspensions are found to be necessary they are to be allowed to cultivating and non-cultivating occupants alike, without inquiry as to circumstances, in accordance with a scale which has been arranged. Thus where the entire crop has been destroyed the whole of the revenue is to be suspended. Where the crop is described as bad the entire amount will be suspended in Gujerat, and half in the Deccan except on holdings on which not more than ten rupees is due. In the latter case the whole amount will be suspended. In Gujerat if the crop is described as poor half the revenue will be suspended, with the exception that holdings on which no more than ten rupees is due will benefit by the suspension of the whole amount. Remissions are to be granted to all occupants, when it is ascertained that crops have failed entirely, and in cases of partial failure they will depend on the character of the two seasons following that for which the assessment has been suspended.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

RUSSIA may be massing troops on both sides of the Yalu River, but it is evidently a very expensive operation. To bring her reinforcements from the West, she has to sacrifice many men. Every batch loses its proportion. The railway across Lake Baikal has proved the failure we anticipated, and though railway coaches drawn by horses carry many of them, others are marching. The incessant stoppages, prolonged and vexatious delays do not tend to increase the spirits or enhance the fighting value of the troops. They arrive at their destination practically incapacitated for work and for every one frost-bitten we may count another half-dozen on the sick-list. We notice that Admiral Kennedy, our former Commander-in-Chief in East Indian waters, has been expressing his views with characteristic freeness as to the probable outcome of the war. He appears to think that the Japanese can dispose of the Russians by their own efforts and that there is no likelihood of England being drawn in. The wish is probably father to the thought, but it is not to be expected that a senior officer holding a responsible position will commit himself to any pronounced opinion.

H. M. S. Fox, Commander T. S. Pelham, sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE Bishop of Bombay will administer Confirmation at St. Thomas' Cathedral on the 9th instant at 6 p.m.

A NUMBER of yaks are being sent in to the Chumbi Valley by the Bhutan Durbar as transport for the Tibet Mission.

AT Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, amendments to the Official Secrets Bill are likely to be moved by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Gokhale, Babu Sri Ram, and Dr. Asutosh.

SPECIAL provision is likely to be made in the Indian Military Budget for the re-armament of the Field Artillery, as the Home authorities have now promised to give India priority of supply as the new guns are manufactured.

No definite reply from the Amir of Kabul has yet reached India regarding the commencement of work by the Joint Commission which is to demarcate the Mohmand boundary. The arrangements at Peshawar are therefore in abeyance for the time being.

A PERSIAN correspondent states that the severe winter has interfered with the work of the Anglo-Russian Commission sent to restore the boundary pillars on the extreme north-western frontiers of Afghanistan. Mr. Dobbs, C. S., the British Commissioner, went into winter-quarters at Pala Murghab some weeks ago, but as spring comes round he will be able to resume his duties.

H. H. THE NIZAM's visit to Bombay, is we hear likely to become an annual event, so enamoured is he of the city and so beneficial its effect upon his health. His Highness was not, as has been stated, a guest during his stay here. He came entirely on his own account and the bungalows occupied by him and his followers were not placed at his disposal by friends but rented by him and paid for out of his private purse.

THE Amir of Kabul has just summoned to Kabul some 300 tribal representatives from the Kunar Valley Mohmand and Shinwari country, and Ningrahar. They assembled at Jalalabad last month when they were met by Sirdar Mahomed Akram Khan, Governor of Kunar, who has accompanied them to Kabul. The reason of this action on the part of His Highness is not known, but no political importance is attached to it. In all probability it is due to matters connected with revenue collections from the tribesmen.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey of India, has revived the publication of the Records of his Department. In 1893 the Records, which were formerly issued in quarterly volumes, were discontinued. The Director has found that the publication would serve a very useful purpose in keeping the public informed of the mineral development of the country and in future the Records of the Geological Department will be issued quarterly, or as fast as material accumulates. Although it will be an official publication the Director is anxious to make its scope as wide as possible. Private workers are invited to contribute to its columns and criticism and suggestions towards extending its usefulness are solicited. Those who desire to avail themselves of the enterprise of the Department may obtain the Records at a regular subscription of Rs. 2 a volume of four parts.

THE Um Rus Gold Mines of Egypt, Limited, is formed with a capital of £150,000, in £1 shares, to acquire, develop, and work the most proved portion of part of the area of the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company. Of the capital of £150,000, 90,000 shares, together with £10,000 cash, form the consideration, and to provide for the cash portion of the purchase price and for working capital subscriptions are invited for 58,250 shares at par. The concession or lease is for a term of thirty years, renewable for a further period of fifteen years subject to an annual rent of £240, payable to the Egyptian Government, and a royalty of 10 per cent. on distributable profits. The new company has the right further to take up an additional area of about the same extent at any time before April 30, 1906.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the "County Gentleman" tells of an old tree having been rejuvenated in a remarkable manner. It was a very ancient walnut, with long, gaunt boughs carrying much dead wood, and here and there bearing a few leaves. For several seasons it had been struggling in this way to live, but each year manifested signs that its life was fast disappearing. Then a wonderful thing occurred. The keeper in front of whose house the tree stood took to slinging the carcass of each deer he killed on to one of its boughs for dressing. During the process all the blood dripped on the ground and was absorbed. The following spring this tree put forth an astonishing crop of leaves, and in less than three seasons it was making new wood and showing all the vigour which had characterised it thirty years before. Its renewed youth was entirely attributable to the fertilising properties of the blood with which it had been so liberally dressed.

THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY.

WHEN at some distant date the historian records the progress of philosophy, he will in all probability regard the middle of the last century as the period of the most flamboyant dogmatism. Science had stated, and to its own satisfaction established, its immutable laws. Economists had said their final word on the production and distribution of wealth. It was indeed true that there remained a few outstanding problems which were not without their difficulties. But these were of small importance, and would doubtless be in a short time satisfactorily solved. John Stuart Mill asserted that the general theory of value was complete, and that posterity could not possibly have anything to add.

The same happy self-confidence distinguished the Psychologists. The elder Mill, Alexander Bain, and Herbert Spencer had developed the theory of the Association of ideas with such eminent success that it explained everything except itself. Thoughts spontaneously glued themselves to thoughts, while the mind was nothing but an ingeniously constructed piece of marquetery ware. Its owner had a sense of ownership, and that was all; without his co-operation detached fragments of ideas flew to the mind and adhered to its substance, like iron filings to a magnet. The difference between a genius and a fool depended on the nature of the glue. If this was of the best adhesive quality a genius was the result while in the case of a fool the glue was little better than a thin paste. Everything was stated in the most clear and dogmatic fashion, all mysteries were banished, and the only task for a future generation was to sleep peacefully beneath the fig tree, passively absorbing the irrefragable truths established in years gone by.

But writes a reviewer in the "Daily News" there was a skeleton in the cupboard of the empirical philosopher. It was the irrepressible Ego. The Ego rebelled against being assigned a position of altruistic impotence. It clamoured boisterously for a due recognition of its importance. Without its presence such a simple matter as the problem of attention was inexplicable and without attention the ingenious glueing process could not even make a start. Nor did the trouble end here; sleep remained unexplained hypnotism and certain faith cures were established facts. More and more psychologists like James and Ward insisted that the will counted for something in the march of events; and that man was an animal endowed with the power of selection while the latter, in his recent Gifford lectures, declared that from his own point of view the position of the much abused mystic was entirely unassailable. Even students of physical science have found their own especial studies permeated with a spirit of the unknown. Their trusted atoms have proved intractable, and their pliant ether unreliable. The more they delved, the more mysteries they have brought to light. X-rays, N-rays, radium, are all unpleasant realities for the most part unamenable to the current formularies and so far from being insignificant or accidental "sports," appear likely to be only forerunners of a whole brood of unruly creatures.

Side by side with this intrusion of the mysterious and the inexplicable there has come a different method of studying these problems. One can no longer find the sum total of immutable truth within the campass of a few stereotyped text-books. But to obtain a grasp of even a single subject, like Psychology, one must digest the contents of a continuous succession of volumes, good, bad, and indifferent, each of which deals with some fragment of the whole science. In the last few weeks three volumes of this kind have appeared, and must receive some degree of attention. The first is entitled the "Mystery of Sleep." The subject itself is of intense interest, but, unfortunately, the author fails to treat it in a satisfactory manner. The book is entirely unscientific in its collection of facts, hazy in its arguments, and incoherent in its conclusions. The writer opens with a series of formidable propositions which he undertakes to justify in the pages that follow; but he fails completely to carry out the task. His main thesis apparently asserts that during sleep we are shielded from the phenomenal world, and are brought into contact with some spiritual power. In support of this statement he marshals a stalwart array of dreams and visions, drawn for the most part from the pages of the Old and the New Testament. But unfortunatey, he laaves out of account pnightmares, false dreams, and all the other baneful roducts of the darkness. If in the case of good dreams we may assume that we have intercourse with certain benignant powers, then, in the case of bad dreams, we are driven to confess that we have relations with creatures of a less desirable kind, who inhabit not the regions of heavenly azure, but a certain gloomy spot famed for its lurid glare and sulphurous odours. Moreover, the author detracts much from the value of being shielded from the phenomenal world, whatever that may mean, by proceeding to inform us that madmen and the feeble mind are in a chronic condition of being subject to this protective process. We are left, therefore, with the happy reflection that sleep, with its twin brother death, represent a relapse into some primeval and chaotic form of lunacy. The book, however, has a certain importance, from its insisting on the inexplicability of sleep. After reaching the last page the reader will certainly admit that sleep still remains to him a mystery.

"Fatigue" is a book of a very different kind. It is one of those careful and unwearied studies of some tiny aspect of life, is distinguished by laborious experiment, and exact measurement and belongs to that branch of psycho-physical research which has been rendered famous by the investigations of men like Wundt and Fechner. The author is already well known for his monograph on fear, and the present volume will undoubtedly add to his reputation. The book is simple in style, full of much interesting matter, and, while strictly scientific in treatment, bears clear testimony that the writer is keenly alive both to artistic excellence and the promptings of human sympathy. Fatigue would appear to be the result of a certain definite poison produced by the decomposition of some organic substance when work is being done. This poison pervades the system and reaches the brain, and does not remain located in the exhausted muscle. The treatise abounds in practical applications, and the chapters on lectures and examinations, intellectual work and over-presures should be read by all concerned with the education of children. But, from the point of view of this article, the instructive feature of the book lies in the fact that the author, while approaching his subject from the material side, with all the formidable array of scientific instruments, is yet vividly conscious that the question can never be finally answered in the physical laboratory. In an impressive passage he says:—

"There is still a great gap in our knowledge which modern psychology does not know how to fill up. Everyone who pays any attention to what takes place within him when he thinks will agree that he is not simply present at the appearance of images in the field of consciousness, but that he can himself rearrange them, can reject some ideas and call up others. . . . . And more marvellous still is the power we have of occasionally suspending all this representation, and obtaining a pause which lasts for some minutes. What explanation of these changes may be we have not this day the remotest idea."

The third volume, "Psychology and Common Life." is of equal merit with the last. It does not aim at enlarging our knowledge, but merely singles out certain parts of psychology, and exhibits their practical bearing on our every-day existence. The author starts with the brain, the physical side of thought, and then deals with the problems of memory and attention. But the greater portion of the book is devoted to a discussion of the more inexplicable processes of psychical atctivity. Hypnotism, faith-healing, and thought-reading—these chapters give a glimpse of regions into which scientific explorers have only just begun to penetrate.

The final chapter briefly considers that mystery of mysteries, the sub-conscious or subliminal self, a subject rendered famous by the work of the late Frederick Myers and the reseaches, of the Psychical Society.

RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

HARDSHIPS OF THE TROOPS.

RIGOURS OF LAKE BAIKAL.

SOLDIERS FROST-BITTEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Japanese Guards Division and General Staff have embarked for the West Coast of Korea.

Great Britain and America are co-fering with a view to concerted action to safeguard their respective interests regarding contraband of war.

It is considered at Berlin that Russia cannot maintain the fiction of the independence and neutrality of Korea after the publication of the alliance between Japan and Korea.

Yesterday's telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Yingkow regarding the further attack on Port Arthur is believed to be a rechauffe of the action of the 25th ult.

General Kuropatkin starts for Manchuria on the 12th instant.

Five Russian torpedoers have left Port Said for Algiers.

It is reported they are directed to waylay and search vessels in the Mediterranean for contraband.

Japan has issued her reply to the Russian Notes to the Powers of the 23rd and 24th ultimo, justifying the rupture as especially owing to Russia's ever increasing military preparations.

The Japanese announcement on the 6th ultimo that she would take independent action naturally meant open hostilities.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Russian cruiser General Admiral Apraxin has arrived at Ponta Delgada in the Azores.

The Dmitri Donskoi has applied for leave to remain at Suez for repairs, which will probably take a fortnight.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Russians are massing troops on both banks of the River Yalu.

Different accounts all concur in describing the terrible conditions of travelling on the Manchurian Railway, the incessant and prolonged stoppages, the intense cold and the snow-storms which sweep Lake Baikal.

It is reported that over one thousand soldiers have been frost-bitten in the trains which are now drawn across the Lake by horses.

Admiral Makaroff has arrived at Port Arthur.

A Singapore telegram dated March 2nd states :—The British Vice-Consul and other Britishers who have been expelled from Vladivostock have arrived at Tientsin.

The Japanese fleet are still closely investing Port Arthur, which is being bombarded on alternate days, and the entire Russian coast-line is now effectively blockaded.

Evidently Port Arthur is in straits owing to the enormous transport difficulties that have to be contended with, desperate but fruitless efforts having been made to despatch supplies from Tientsin there by rail.

A telegram from Colombo dated March 2nd states that Admiral Kennedy, late Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, who arrived on Monday from China in the "King Alfred," expressed opinions favouring the success of the Japanese in the struggle.

People familiar with the Japanese of late years he said, regarded their army as very superior to that of the Russians. His acquaintance with the Russians was in the Crimean War, where he was in the trenches, and was also with Rodney at the bombardment of Sebastopol.

The Admiral does not think there is the least chance of England being dragged into the war. The Japanese are quite capable, he thought, of settling the Russians single-handed, unless another power joined Russia. Regarding the Russian charge of treachery against the Japanese, according to the Admiral, the Russians acted precisely in the same way when they annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian fleets in the Bay of Sino. Their present plight is really a judgment upon them.

Major-General Tulloch, who is leaving Colombo for the Far East, is intimately acquainted with the country near Port Arthur, having spent the best part of his military career in the Intelligence Department. He says the most important strategical point at Harbin is where the Railways from Port Arthur and Vladivostock meet. If the Japanese could seize the place, either by an advance from Port Arthur or hereafter from Vladivostock, the Russians would decidedly be in a bad way.

When the ice broke, Russia would endeavour to make use of the river Amur to bring supplies down to the head of the railway, which goes direct from the Amur to Vladivostock.

Intelligence received here from Tientsin states that 14,000 rifles, and 5,000,000 cartridges are expected immediately at Chinwangtao, and certain Mongol Princes are also importing arms.

Japan has purchased the Chilian battle-ship Capitan Prat, the cruiser Chacabuco and the gunboat Almirante Condell.

Four large ironclads of the Kaiser class are under orders at Kiel.

THE RUSSIAN MISTAKE.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S OPINION.

"CRIMEA REPEATED."

Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, the Liberal candidate for King's Lynn, is a well-known writer on naval subjects, and had some interesting things to say to a press representative on the situation at Port Arthur.

"I never expected the Russians would fight," remarked Lieut. Bellairs; "they must have known that a naval fight just now was a foregone conclusion, and that they had everything to gain by delay. The Japanese shipbuilding programme had just been completed, while Russia has nine battleships and seven cruisers still building."

"Why has Russia come out so badly?"

"Their first error was to keep the fleet in harbour. Last August Admiral Alexeieff carried out joint naval and military manœuvres and I suspect he then determined on this course, thinking to have the concentrated power of the fleet and the guns of the harbour forts. It was a plausible idea, but a fatal mistake. In the British Navy we always put out to sea the moment there is a scare. It produces the paralysing effect on your opponents of having an enemy's fleet in unknown position, and it is besides the only safe protection against torpedoes. The anchored ship is the best mark for the torpedo. True, nets of galvanised steel rings, thirty feet from the ship's side, are said to be safe even from the 18-inch Whitehead torpedo, which will cut through most nets. But the moving ship is safest. In the manœuvres of 1901 sixteen destroyers out of thirty-two belonging to A Fleet were judged destroyed and six disabled, while they only succeeded in torpedoing one second-class cruiser."

"What do you think about the probable injuries to the Russian ships at Port Arthur?"

"I do not think you can scratch them off the Navy List, but they are out of action for months to come. The torpedo strikes below the armour belt, where the steel of the hull is only just thick enough for constructional purposes. Our British battleships are often provided with a belt twenty feet from top to bottom to allow the ship to roll without uncovering the hull. The Russian ships only have a twelve-foot belt. But that is a protection against gunfire, assumed generally to strike near the water-line. It has nothing to do with torpedoes, which strike below the armour. The damage done would generally consist in flooding a compartment and disabling but not ruining the ship."

"The Japanese seem to have hit the pick of the Russian fleet."

"Yes, but it should not be imagined that they aim at particular vessels. They just get as near as they dare, and then send torpedoes into the middle of the opposing fleet. It is impossible in the dark to take accurate aim at a particular ship."

"What about the Russian searchlights?"

"If you have a lot of searchlights working at once the effect is often dazzling and confusing, and does more harm than good. It is our experience in manœuvres that against vessels at anchor, torpedo craft are very efficient. A British Admiral would never remain at anchor in open water unless he were forced by want of coal. The way to fight torpedo craft is to keep in the open and harass them giving them no rest. Of course in harbour you don't use up your coal, and you can wait for definite news, but it is a fatal policy."

"Perhaps Alexeieff was short of coal?"

"Oh, that is a matter of organization. You can coal from colliers, and have a coaling base at sea. Probably the Japanese have one near Wei-hai-wei. The Russians ought to have put to sea the moment war became imminent. Even as it is I fail to see what their torpedo craft were doing to let the enemy get so near. To wait for a formal declaration of war before taking any precautions was absurd."

"The Russians have had little experience of strategy?"

"Still, they of all people ought to know the advantage of a fleet whose position is unknown. In 1898 they dare not put into Port Arthur because Sir Alexander Buller was somewhere about, and they did not know from what point he might attack. The uncertainty of his position was the dominating factor. I was then in charge of the torpedoes at Hong Kong. We were very near war then. But Lord Salisbury surrendered, and agreed to give up Port Arthur. The Russian Minister at Peking, the moment he heard of it, went to the Tsung-li-Yamen and said 'The Czar has ordered the British ships out of Port Arthur.' The Chinese Ministers laughed at him, but when the British warships actually went it gave our prestige a dreadful blow."

"What do you think about the prospects of the present campaign?"

Even if the Russians had put to sea they must have been beaten. Admiral Togo's fleet is homogeneous—which means that its ships have similar speeds, and can therefore manœuvre to advantage in company. Had the Russians emerged the Japanese policy would have been to keep circling in front of their leading ships, and thus delivering on them a concentrated fire, while the other Russian ships were too far behind to lend support."

"What do you expect as to the course of the campaign?"

"The Japanese must seal up Port Arthur, so as to have the sea free and be able to strike at the Russian land forces on the Yalu. They will also cut off the railway supplies from behind port Arthur, as the railway goes over a narrow neck of land. And then I expect the Crimea will repeat itself. There may be a long siege to reduce the fort, and the question will be how Japan's finances will stand the strain."

"Might not the forts at Port Arthur keep the Japanese fleet at a distance? Have not some of guns a range of eight miles?"

"Oh, yes, but to fire at ships more than four miles off is like trying to thread a needle by throwing a reel of cotton at it. The Japanese must dispose of the Russian torpedo craft first, or they would never be safe. Still, the torpedo boats are not difficult to deal with. If they go out in the night they must be back before daylight, and slip between Japanese ships. If they try to remain out in the open all day their coal will give out, and they can be picked up at leisure. They cannot go far enough to be of use on the Korean coast. Having once settled the torpedo craft, the Japanese battleships need not be afraid of the forts. They would not fire at the forts, but at what the forts protected. The forts would be sending up shots on the chance of their dropping on a battleship seventy feet wide at a distance of four miles, a costly process, considering the short life of a big gun and the great price of ammunition. The ship, on the other hand, would send up a shell with the idea of planting it in the town or harbour. It would have a square mile of target or more."

JAPAN'S FIRST SHIPBUILDER.

THE STORY OF WILLIAM ADAMS.

As is well-known, several of Japan's battleships are the work of British shipwrights. This preference for British-built ships dates from the visit to Japan of William Adams, the first Englishman to reach the Land of the Chrysanthemum. He arrived there after an adventurous voyage in April 1600, and having the good or ill-fortune to please the "Emperor" he settled there rather from necessity than choice and married a Japanese lady in despair of ever being able to return to the wife and two children he had left in England. He had been there four or five years when the "Emperor" summoned him and repeated a request that he would make him a small ship. "I answered him, runs Adams's record, "that I was no carpenter, and had no knowledge thereof.

"Well, do your endeavour' saith he, 'if it be not good it is no matter.' By his command I built him a ship, about the burden of eighty tons. The which ship being made in all respects as our manner is he came aboard to see it; the sight whereof gave him great content, and by which I came in his favour that always I must come in his presence: giving me from time to time presents and in the end a yearly stipend to live upon which was much about seventy ducats the year with two pounds of rice a day."

Adams built another ship of 120 tons and his services were rewarded by the gift of an extensive estate near Yedo. Adams died in May 1622, leaving "one half of his estate to his wife and child in England and the other half to a son and daughter he hath in Japan." He was buried on the summit of one of the hills overlooking the Bay of Yedo. He is still honourably remembered in Japan. A street in Yedo commemorates him and there is an annual festival to his memory on the 15th of June, and it is said that there are still living Japanese who claim descent from him.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

The New Appointments.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General and President of the New Board for the Selection of Officers is officially announced.

General Sir F. Stopford becomes Director of Military Training, General J. M Grierson, Director of Operations at head-quarters, and Colonel J. S. Ewart, Military Secretary of War.

[General the Hon. Sir Frederick William Stopford, K.C.M.G., C.B., is the son of the fourth Earl of Courtown. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1871, became Captain in 1884, Major in 18 85, Lieut.-Col. in 1894, and Col. in 1896. He served in Egypt as A.-D.-C. to Sir John Adge in 1882, was mentioned in despatches and received the medal with clasp, the 5th class Medjidie, and Khedive's Star. He afterwards served in the Soudan as A.-D.-C. to Major-Genl. Fremantle in 1884-35, and in addition to being breveted Major was mentioned in despatches and received the clasp. In 1895 he served in the Ashanti Campaign as A.-A.-G. and was breveted Colonel and received the Star. In 1899-1900 he served as Military Secretary to Sir Redvers Buller in South Africa and was mentioned in despatches. He was created C.B. in 1898 and K.C.M.G. in 1900.

Colonel John Spencer Ewart has been A.-A.-G. to the South African Field Force since 1900. He is the eldest son of Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., and was educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst. He passed the Staff College in 1891, and was appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Malta. He entered the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in 1881, and was appointed Major in 1898. He served in Egypt in 1882, and received the medal with clasp and the Khedives Star. He was also engaged with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and received the clasp. For his services, with the Soudan Frontier Field Force in 1885-86, he received the 5th class Medjidie; and for his services in the Soudan Expedition of 1898 he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of Lieut.-Col. the British medal and the Khedive's medal with clasp. He served in South Africa in 1899-1901 and was breveted Colonel after being mentioned in despatches.

General James Monteath Grierson has been Chief Staff Officer of the 2nd Army Corps since 1902. He was born in Glasgow in 1859, and was the son of the late George Moncrieff Grierson. He was educated at the Glasgow Academy and the R. M. A. Woolwich. He was appointed Lieutenant in the R. A. in 1877 and was breveted Colonel in 1900. He served as D. A. Q., M.G., in the Indian Contingent in Egypt in 1882, and was present at the actions of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal with clasp, 5th class Medjidie and Khedives Star. He served as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Suakin in 1885, and was present at the advance on Tamai and the action of Hashin, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the clasp. He also was present with the Hazara Expedition in 1888, as D.A.Q. M.G., receiving the medal with clasp and being mentioned in despatches. In 1900 he served as A. A. G. at Army Headquarters in South Africa. He was at the actions of Poplar Grover, Driefontein, Brandfort, Vet River, Zand River, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, and besides being mentioned in despatches received the medal and four clasps. In 1900-01 he served as D.-A.-G. in China on F. M. Count Waldersee's Staff, and for this service was decorated C.B. and received the medal. Between the years 1896-1900 he was Military Attache to H. B. M. Embassy at Berlin, and subsequently he was appointed A. Q. M. G. 2nd Army Corps. His decorations include the Knighthood of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem; he has been made Commander of the 2nd class of the Prussian Royal Crown (with star), and he also has the orders of the Red Eagle and Saxon Albrecht.]

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Fourth Test Match.

In the fourth test match Australia has made 131 runs in the first innings of which Duff scored 47.

England in the second innings has so far made 50 for one wicket.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

In the fourth test match at Sydney, England in the second innings has made 154 runs for 9 wickets. Hayward making 52. Rain interfered with further play.

THE NORMANTON ELECTION.

Another Liberal Victory.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The election for the seat at Normanton rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Pickard, the late Liberal member, has resulted in the return of Mr. Parrott, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 3,946 votes over Mr. Dorman, the Conservative candidate.

The polling was as follows :—

Parrott (L)	6,855
Dorman (C)	2,909

THE CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.

AN INCREASE OF POWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 2.

The total cost of the second installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, which is to increase the power from 4,000 horse-power to 6,000, delivered at Kolar Gold Fields, will be Rs. 13,10,870. Of this the English expenditure is Rs. 7,48,515 and the Indian Rs. 5,53,355. The additional plant is being rapidly supplied by three companies whose tenders have been accepted, namely Messrs. Escher Wyss and Company of Zurich, the General Electric Company of New York, and Messrs. Machum and Sons of Glasgow. The new plant consists of five new units of direct coupled turbines and generators with accessories. Unlike the first installation the arrangements for the supply of the new plant is that the contractors will deliver them at the port of arrival in India and the whole of this work will be carried out directly by Government instead of by the manufacturing companies as for the first installation. The existing capacity of the dams, river works and water channels is sufficient to meet the additional demand, but the main transmission line will be slightly altered so as to increase the voltage carried from 30,000 to 35,000 The acquisition of new lands will cost Rs. 5,000 and improvements to the line of tramway Rs. 17,000. The power house will be practically doubled at a cost of Rs. 137,000 and the new hydraulic works will cost Rs. 53,000. Auxiliary buildings will cost over a lakh. The expenditure divided on the main heads is, lands and roads Rs. 7,500, buildings for machinery Rs. 283,000, quarters for officers Rs. 102,000, machinery Rs. 740,000, and fitting up, etc., Rs. 95,000.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

IMPORTANT CHANGES BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Govenment of India have decided to make changes at the eleventh hour in the Official Secrets Bill. The official programme of next Friday's Council meeting at which this measure is to be debated and passed, is now published. It announces that Sir Arundel T. Arundel is to move on behalf of the Government of India the insertion of the word "important" before the words "matters of State," in definition of Civil affairs in Clause 2, sub-clause B.

Mr. Morrison will move the omission of Civil Affairs altogether. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya will move insertion in the definition of Civil affairs of the words "of such confidential nature that public interest would suffer by their disclosure." He will also move the omission of the words "or any other matter of State."

Mr. Gokhale and Dr. Bhandarkar will move amendments to somewhat similar effect. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya will further move for omission of matters relating to the Native States from the provisions of the measure and also other minor amendments.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER'S REPORT SUBMITTED.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have submitted their report upon the Government's proposals for the establishment of a system for the registration of trade marks in India. They state that diametrically opposite views prevail amongst the different classes of traders in Calcutta, and they quote the Bombay Chamber of Commerce's opinion against the introduction of any rigid system. They suggest, however, that it might be possible to introduce advantageously legislation in this matter, having reference to the products of purely Indian origin and their accompanying trade marks, which now sometimes give rise to tedious and costly litigation.

THE CALCUTTA MAILS.

CHANGES POSTPONED.

Arrangements for the transfer of through mails between Calcutta and Bombay from the East Indian to the Bengal Nagpur Railway will not, after all, be completed in time to effect this change next month, and it has now been definitely decided to make no alteration until July next.

THE BENGAL LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the Bengal Lawn-Tennis Tournament to-day Nelson Wright beat Mackenzie by two sets to one, the games being seven-nine, six-one and six-two. Hechle beat Gresson by two sets-love, the games being six-three and seven-five.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

It is announced that a small pearl fishery will take place at Narachchikaddi about the 14th instant. The bed to be fished is estimated to contain 13 million oysters.

NEW AMERICAN CONSUL FOR MADRAS.

The Viceroy in Council has, with the sanction of his Majesty's Government, been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry Scott as Consular Agent for the United States in Madras.

ASSAULT ON SOLDIERS BY NATIVES.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

In the case in which seven fishermen of San Thome were prosecuted and charged with assaulting five soldiers, the Madras Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. E. Clark, to-day passed an order discharging all the accused, no case being made out against them. His Worship remarked, no doubt the soldiers had been attacked by natives as deposed by the Lord Bishop, but only after the natives had been greatly molested by the soldiers who were clearly aggressors and were the worse for liquor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2

Colonel B. T. Mahon is appointed to command the Belgaum District.

Major Maconochy of the Simla Intelligence Branch has been selected to command the 51st Sikhs Frontier Force.

Brigadier-General Abbott, Colonel-on-the-staff, Ferozepore, has six months' leave outside India.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

J. ROBERTS v. P. F. POWALLA.

Last evening the game between Mr. J. Roberts the ex-champion, and Mr. P. F. Powalla was concluded. Roberts was not in good form, and Powalla much improved in his previous form during the match. Roberts' best compilations in the game were 34, 28, 42. 38, 63, and 31, and Powalla's chief breaks were 52, 35, 25 24, and 21. Powalla ran out with the scores as follows :—

Powalla	2,500
Roberts	1979

To-day Mr. Roberts will play Mr. H. Muir, the local player, and on Saturday he will play a competition game for Rs. 300 with Mr. Dastur, the Parsi player.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

In the Marryat Cup Tournament held on the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis courts on Tuesday evening, two games were played. The first was contested by Mr. W. Reid and Captain J. Bond in which the former player quite out-classed his opponent and won the rubber easily by two six-love sets. The other game was played by Messrs. L. Barraclough and W. P. Pechey. The play was entirely in favour of Mr. Barraclough, who won the game by six-love, six-two. Last evening the contest took place between Mr. A. C. Rumball and Mr. G. Brander, the former winning by six-three, six-three.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

THE TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

A LARGE number of people took advantage of Bank Holiday to visit the Mahaluxmi race course yesterday and the sport that was witnessed was extremely good. The programme included three events which were monopolised by new importations, and consequently punters were somewhat shy. However as the afternoon wore on, plenty of business was done and the racing itself fully justified it. In the first race the favourite went down, Agincourt, one of Messrs. Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's new ponies, being beaten out owing to fine riding by Heeroo. Young Gazelle was, however, a fairly popular win, although Black Prince who shared with him the fancy of the public was nowhere. Winchester, another favourite, also failed to place in the Midget Plate, but the race went to second favourite so that exchanges between punters and pencillers were fairly even. The race was a splendid one, and Kour Sahib came home hard-driven by a neck amid the plaudits of his supporters. The Holi Plate went to Oriental, the favourite, and in the next race Dulcimer, who took second place to a new comer to the course, Childs Guide, in the betting delighted his supporters by another capital run. Talisman, an excellent thing in the weights also won somewhat comfortably although Nainava and Skylark were held to be the only real contestants of the race. In the last race Mudmie and Guiding Star were equal favourites, although Tawakel who eventually came home cleverly ridden by Oomerkhan was well supported. The following are the details :—

The First Small Nursery Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1903, which have not won race value Rs. 150. 13-3 to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. No landing allowance.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Roomy 8st 9lbs Heeroo... 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Agincourt 8st 12lbs Elliott ... 2
Mr Abdul Wahed Khushram's g a h High Flag 8st 0lb Syed ... 3
Mr Ved's b a h Over Norton 8st 12lbs Native ... 0
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Murzook 8st 9lbs C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Sprightly 8st 6lbs Robinson ... 0
Mr Reuben's g a h Grey Ghost 8st 6lbs Oomerkhan ... 0
Messrs Pestonjee Framjee and G H Noormahed's b a h Superior 8st 6lbs Robertson ... 0
Mr Johnes' b a h Kingsley 8st 0lb Rapad ... 0
Mr A W P's b a h Jan Alun 7st 11lbs Bind ... 0
Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Shirtaz 7st 2lbs Native... 0

Betting.—Agincourt, evens; Grey Ghost and Superior 5 to 1; Roomy, Murzook, Shirtaz and High Flag 6 to 1; the remainder tens and longer odds.

The Race :—Jan Alum led out on the inside, but Roomy who had been laying well all the way took charge of affairs at the distance. Agincourt made a big effort but was only able to capture second place. Won by 1 1-2 lenghts, three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min, 2 2-5 secs.

The Second Small Nursery Plate.—Winner Rs 200; second Rs. 100: third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1903. which have not won a race value Rs. 150. 13-3 to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. No landing allowance. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 0lb Bennett ... 1
Mr A A Amer's ch a h Caravan 8st 3lbs Name... 2
Mr Henry's ch a h Bend'or 7st 11lb Dhondi ... 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Sirocco 8st 12lbs Elliott ... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector 8st 12lbs Oomerkhan ... 0
Mr A W P's g a h Rightful 8st 12lbs Stal ... 0
Mr Mahomed Hoosain's bl a h Black Prince 8st 9lbs Robinson ... 0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Vir 8st 9lbs Bond... 0
Aga S Shah's and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Prince Arthur 8st 6lbs Kamat ... 0
Mr R R S's b a h Uranus 8st 0lbs Noormahomed 0

Betting.—Black Prince evens, Young Gazelle 6 to 4, Sirocco 5 to 1. Reflector, Rightful, Prince Arthur, Russia and Bend' or 8 to 1: the rest 10 to 1.

The Race.—Black Prince jumped off, but Young Gazelle quickly took the lead and won all the way, Black Prince being beaten in the straight for a place won by half a length, a head between second and third. The field came in a bunch from the distance, the finish being very exciting. Time—1min 12 secs.

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs, 100: and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under, Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr F M Gardr's b a h Kour Sahib 8st 12lbs C B Mahomed ... 1
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi 8st 10lbs Oomerkhan 2
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib 7st 8lbs Noormahomed ... 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 9st 8lbs Heeroo ... 0
Captain Wilson's ch a h Winchester 8st 11lbs Robinson ... 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer 7st 11lbs Elliott ... 0
Messrs AA Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 7st 7lbs Kamat ... 0
Mr Sasson Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 7st 4lbs Etne... 0

Betting.—Kour Sahib and Winchester 6 to 4 against Yong Taisseer and Galib 8 to 1, the rest tens and longer odds.

The Race.—Winchester led out to the distance, but there Kour Sahib took the lead and won comfortably by 1 1-4 lengths. A grand race was witnessed for second place. Firdosi eventually claiming it by a head. Time—1min. 2 2-5 secs.

The Holi Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs, 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8st 4lbs Robinson ... 1
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 6st 10lbs Dhondi ... 2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 8st 6lbs Dowerkhan ... 3
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 9st 10lbs Bond 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 9st 1lb C B Mahmed ... 0
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjees g a h Tigris 7st 13lbs Heeroo ... 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 10lbs Ramord ... 0

Betting.—Oriental 6 to 4 against, Tigris 3 to 1, Moon, 5 to 1, Napolean and Grey Fox 6 to 1 Moon and Little Joker 8 to 1, Naranjee 15 to 1.

The Race.—Napolean took the lead with Oriental well placed and Grey Fox third. At the bend Oriental came out, and won by 1-2 a length, a neck between second and third, Time—1 minute 20 seconds.

The Leap Year Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 10 third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstauns br aus g Dulcimer 9st 5lbs Robinson ... 1
Messrs G K and D D.'s b aus g Roscommon 7st 9lbs Heeroo ... 2
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotouer 6st 11lbs Kamad 3
Mr Kelso's ch e g Childs Guide 9st 10lbs Oomerkhan ... 0
Mr Saunders br aus m Blue Blood 7st 12lbs C B Mahomed ... 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo 7st 7lbs Elliot ... 0
Mr T L Roberts br aus g Dumbell 7st 6lbs Frahan 0

Betting.—Childs, Guide evens, Dulcimer 2 to 1; Roscommon 4 to 1, Gnullo, Blue Blood and Dumbell 6 to 1, the rest tens.

The Race.—Roscommon took the lead and made the running to the distance where a hot challenge by Dulcimer resulted in that horse winning by a neck, one length between second and third. Time—1min. 18 secs.

The Matunga Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs, Distance—1 mile.

Messrs G K and D D.'s b a h Talisman 9st 7lbs Oomerkhan ... 1
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 8st 9lbs Heeroo ... 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 7st 12lbs Noormahomed ... 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childrens 8st 12lbs Elliott ... 0
Mr R R S.'s ch a h Seagull 18lb 7st Native ... 0
Mr Kelso's b a h Bikanir 6st 10lbs Kamad ... 0
Mr R R S.'s b a h Little Cherrry 6st 0lb Dhondi 0

Betting.—Nainava and Skylark twos, Talesman 3 to 1. Flying Childers 6 to 1, Seagull and Bikanir 8 to 1, Little Cherry 10 to 1.

The Race.—Nainava made the running, but at the bend Talesman took the lead and won by a neck. One length between second and third. Time—1 min. 55 sec.

The New Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200: second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July. 1903 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200. to carry 9st. 12lbs, W. 1. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A Gany and H Jamsetji's g a h Tawakel 7st 13lbs Oomerkhan ... 1
Mr Jassim Nasaralla's bl a h Sabig 7st 13lbs Kamad ... 2
Messrs Abdulla and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Chap 7st 4lbs Etul ... 3
Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie 9st 3lbs Robinson ... 0
Mr Hajee Mahomed Khaderi's g a h Hamidy 8st 2lbs Nama ... 0
Messrs Goolamally Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Guiding Star 7st 10lbs Elliot ... 0
Mr Abdul Kadur Hajee's ch a h Despair 7st 7lbs. Heeroo ... 0
Mr Shaik Abdool Aziz's g a h Shah Alum 7st 1lbs Dhondi ... 0

Betting.—5 to 2 Mudmei and Guiding Star, 3 to 1 Tawakel, 6 to 1 Despair and Shah Alum the rest tens.

The Race.—Guiding Star showed out, but at the bend was beaten. Tawakel showed out and won easily by a length, a length between second and third.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A Leicester Gallery Exhibition.

M. PACHMANN'S RECITALS.

TWO NEW PLAYS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A ROOM at the Leicester Gallery, Leicester-square, is hung with the drawings of the fashion of forty years ago. We should not give the name of fashion to every important or sincere movement in art, whether a forward movement of unchecked progress, like that of a river, or a backward movement of the tide that sends a river water fitfully backwards towards the sources and the watershed. The art of the eightheenth century was the tideless, the pre-Raphaelite movement was the tidal stream. But the art of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, of Mr. Sandys (as he is represented in this exhibition), of Mr. Stock, Mr. Shields and Mr. Simeon Solomon, is rather a transitory, irregular, and arbitrary motive, of inferior authority, and of minor importance. Our sense of the great talent of some of these artists must not cause us to mistake the trivial character of what they set themselves to do. Nor must the want of sincerity with which we charge them be taken for an accusation of defect of artistic integrity. It is not so much insincerity as the lack of important sincerity. Of the drawings in this interesting collection, those of one artist seem more momentous, more profound, and more emotional than the rest, and these are Mr. Simeon Solomon's. Emotional is not a grave word, but none of these drawings could at the best have a graver significance than steady emotion would give them. In Mr. Simeon Solomon's work the emotion is steady, solitary, recollected, and in its place and degree memorable. His work, too, has a truer refinement of expression and of drawing. Female heads, by another hand, done in the corrupt following of the same fashion, designed in that reaction against the banal which had come, in its own turn, to be of extreme banalite, and drawn with a false air of power and decision—these are placed between two heads of Mr. Simeon Solomon's, but the contrast is not needed between the common and the distinguished art. Mr. Solomon's work is fine even in comparison with the head from Burne-Jones's "Golden Stair," a profile of the customary form and expression, in which the interesting look has been brought about by the ill-placing of the eye.

We all know the trick of Greuze in drawing the eyes so wide apart as to give impression that their vision could not meet but at some distance. The "far-away look," as the sentimental person calls it, is thus all ready made. It is inappropriate to name together Greuze and Burne-Jones, but they do this in common. In his "Ivy Flower" Mr. Stock has improved upon this example, so that the right eye wanders away. The best of Mr. Sandys drawings is assuredly the "Cassandra," not that the motive is stronger or the line finer than the rest, but because the decorative design is excellent, and the treating of the flying hair free and bold. Almost equally good is the "Lethe." But the feminine drama of "Peace and War" essentially weak, and so, unfortunately, is the character of the portrait of of Tennyson unfortunately because this and a drawing of Matthew Arnold are almost the only heads that are not heads of young women in the whole room. This exclusively feminine interest is entirely modern, as things were modern in the middle of the nineteenth century. Doubtless the artists of that time valued themselves on their rejection of the poor prettinesses of their immediate predecessors, but they were only trivial with a difference; it was but making the heads leaner and more picturesque, the poetical quotations more impassioned, everything (to use a word they feared, for it touched them nearly, and accused them) more quaint. The Christmas card was at the gates. When angels were made feminine by painters who had forgotten the masculine messenger lifting the prophet by the hair, and Dante's speechless captain of the Purgatorial bark, the great schools of painting were in their day of decline. And these late preraphaelites seem to be bent upon making this world also look like a drama acted in a boarding school of girls.

As an exponent of Chopin, M. Vladimir de Pachmann has achieved a great and well-deserved reputation, and the romantic music of the composer usually occupies a prominent place in his progammes sometimes, indeed, it is all Chopin. On Saturday afternoon the programme had, however, been framed to illustrate, as it were, the history of a particular branch of the art from the days of Mozart down to Chopin, who, quite appropriately, was represented by his "Funeral March" sonata. The first two works—Mozart in A, with the Turkish March, and Beethoven in C, the "Waldstein"—stood for the classical, Schumann in G minor and the Chopin just mentioned for the romantic period. This, of course, is a mere "facon de parler"; in really there is no lack of romance in the earlier masters, while classical lines are followed to a large extent by the later-named composers. It would be interesting to develop this idea more fully; for the moment, however, the interpretation of the sonatas in question is our immediate business, The beauty and delicacy of Mozart's music must appeal strongly to M. Pachmann, and there were delightful moments in his rendering of the A major, especially in the long slow variation, No. 5, also in the Menuette and Trio; and yet at times the sentiment was exaggerated, it was not pure Mozart. The Beethoven sonata commenced well, but soon came a hurryscurry which robbed the music of most of its grandeur. The slow movement leading to the Rondo was, however, beautifully played, and so too much of the Rondo itself. Again, in the Andantino of the Schumann, full justice was rendered to the composer; in the other movements the passion was too petulant, while the tone at times was harsh. There is no need to discuss the Chopin performance. Every one is familiar with the pianist reading. There was, of course, very much to admire. M. Pachmann, nevertheless, was not at his best. He may have been tired or not quite in the vein. As with composers so is it with pianists; inspiration is not always at white-heat.

We are quite sure that the people who saw Mr. George Grossmith, junior's new musical comedy on Wednesday at the Savoy spent a more enjoyable time than those who saw it on the first night. It is quite evidently one of those productions in which everything is at first thrown into the pot—not plot—and from which parts are lopped off by degrees as experience and a careful study of the audience teach. And it has many of the elements of a popular success. First of all, it is certainly one of the best-dressed productions that have ever appeared. All the frocks of the chorus are not only sumptuous, but tasteful and as one of characters says during the play, "Even 'The Bard' will succeed if you only spend enough on the dresses." And the chorus as a spectacle is excellent. Well grouped, and dressed in well-contrasted colours, they form a most pleasing vision, one tableau of Chrysanthemums being especially beautiful. Their singing seems to be insufficiently rehearsed, but this like many other things—most other things in the production, will doutless improve. There is, too, a very good cast of principals. Miss Kate Cutler, in the principal lady's part, is charming. In one or two places she has almost a chance of really acting, and she takes advantage of her opportunities in a way that makes us wish to see her try her hand at comedy. The fact that a girl can sing and dance gracefully is no real bar to her, being able to play Lydia Languish, and there are many steps between the Grace Rockingham of "The Love Birds" and Rosalind. Most of the fun in the male characters is got out by Mr. George Fuller Golden and Mr. Lawrence Grossmith. Mr. Golden, who is by now very well known as a music-hall "raconteur," was at his best when he was in his old manner. He cannot sing, and the point of his jokes is more keen when they are delivered in his inimitable drawl than when they try to keep up with an orchestra. To his credit be it said that he discovered this very early in the evening and said his songs. Mr. Lawrence Grossmith is the "dude" now indispensable to musical comedy. But with a difference. He is not all fool, and at times his Pillie Duffard was a rather taking young man, with excellent manners. Miss Lottie Venne was richly amusing in a smallish part and Miss Blanche Ring bonny and dashing when ever she had any chance to be. A most refreshingly natural performance was given by Mr. Dennis Eadie as a much-travelled man, who only knows his wife by sight. Mr. Raymond Roze's music is tuneful, and at times distinguished. The performance will doubtless shake down, if not into greater coherence, at least into greater briskness; and when much has been cut out and the incursions of the chorus are a little less irrelevant, the newly-decorated Savoy may have found yet another success—but not of its old sort.

"You offered me your woman for a wife. I offer you my lackey for a husband." These lines, spoken by Don Salluste to the Queen in the third act of Mr. Davidson's version of "Ruy Blas," at the "Imperial" contain the root-idea of the play. The Queen has ordered Don Salluste to marry one of her attendants whom he has kissed. Don Salluste, seeking to retaliate in kind, sets on his servant, Ruy Blas, to assume the title of Don Cesar de Bazan, who is abroad, and to woo, compromise, and humiliate the Queen. Ruy Blas loves the Queen already and she has only to meet him and to overhear his speeches of devotion to Spain to fall head-over-ears in love with him. When Ruy Blas discovers to what base ends he has been put, he kills Don Salluste and afterwards dies by his own hand. The Queen, to whom he reveals all, is much afflicted. This is or was the French idea of non-classical tragedy, of which Matthew Arnold discourses so destructively in his essay "The French Play in London." To us, reared under the wider wings of Shakespeare, it is suspiciously like melodrama fought to a finish and resulting in a fatality. Roll Don Salluste and Ruy Blas into one, and you have a Claude Melnotte who when it comes to the point commits suicide. The story as told by Hugo in perfervid alexandrines is clear enough. Even as told in H.J. Byron's burlesque "Ruy Blas, or, The Base, Rone" it was clear. In Mr. Davidson's hands it loses much of its clearness and its force, and many of those present at the production of "A Queen's Romance" must have been puzzled at times to know exactly the rights of the case. To such the couplet quoted would have been welcome earlier in the play. The truth is that Mr. Davidson has not yet mastered or even suspected the principles of story-telling in the theatre. It is an art quite by itself. Points which it takes pages to make in a book make themselves instantaneously in the theatre. Points which require no preparation in a book are lost in the theatre unless due notice is given of their approach. Mr. Davidson seems unable to distinguish between the drafts which a theatrical audience will honour at sight and those of which it requires warning. Hence the greater part of his play is ill-judged and ineffective. He does not keep a good "length," and when he takes a wicket it seems a fluke. His bowling lacks sting, and even at his least erratic he sends down many maiden overs. The drama has no place for maiden overs. A man with a firmer grip of theatrical conditions would do all the work Mr. Davidson does in a first act lasting three-quarters of an hour in five minutes. The opening half of the second act is devoted to showing how all the natural impulses of the husband-neglected young Queen are thwarted by the Court etiquette of Spain.

Treated homorously and with a light hand, it might amuse. Mr. Davidson never consciously deviates into humour and his hand is not light. A writer with a quicker sense of the stage would gather all the Queen's crossing into a single speech. She would cry I wanted to do this but, no! Court etiquette. I wanted to do that but no? Court etiquette. I wanted to do the other thing and, lo! Court etiquettes again! Speaking from the bottom of her heart she would have enlisted our sympathies in well under the minute. As it is we, like her, are merely bored. Of course all the play is not so flat and unenlivening. From her meet with the sham Don Cesar de Bazan, the action, is mostly interesting even stimulating. She invests Ruy Blas with supreme control for an hour, and in his methods with the Ministers he anticipates by two hundred years Don Wilson de Churchill. Don Salluste weighs in to reduce him again to his humble level. And Ruy Blas ends the second act as a servant with small prospect of ever bettering himself. The third and last act should be exciting. But before we come to the real tussle we are called on to witness a long exhibition spar between the real Don Cesar, who develops unexpected proportions, and a gentleman best described as an unknown. At last the significant three—Ruy Blas, Don Salluste, and the Queen—come together, the action grows strenuous and exciting, and only the Queen survives. Most of the play is mere wilderness. To Parisians longing to shake off the fetters of a classical drama almost as paralysing as was the etiquette of the Court of Spain to the Queen, Hugo's volcanic and columinous verse was inspiriting. To us, bred in the open air, there would always be something indoors and stuffy about it. As Mr. Davidson renders it, it misses the mark of our interest. We listen to it with respect. But it never engages our feelings, or, seriously speaking, our deep attention. Still, in the latter half especially there are some stirring scenes which, while falling short of tragedy, are certainly drama. And the actors, who could make nothing of the bare and perfunctory scenes, were here very effective. Mr. Lewis Waller, one of our few actors with any turn for romance, was truly heroic. Mr. Charles Fulton gave throughout a firm rendering of the baleful and malign Don Sallust. Mrs. Patrick Campbell displayed the woes of the Queen most touchingly, though her modernity of method suggested something more recent and less august than a Spanish Queen of, say, 1670. The house, the decoration of which curiously consorted with the handsome stage settings, was crowded by an audience that lavished applause on the actors, who had to appear several times before the descent of the curtain put an end to all hopes of seeing the author.

THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just a word about "On-looker's" letter in reference to mine anent H. E. Delegate Apostolic's likening the Southern Indian girls to "Monkeys." His Excellency's speech was indeed highly instructive. It was also humorous. I candidly acknowledge many good points in it. But I cannot see good taste in the "Monkey" simile. The speaker would have made his meaning sufficiently clear and intelligible, without the objectionable simile; this is the contention. The fact of his Excellency's having made the remark will subject the poor Indian girls to many a taunt by European and Eurasian girls. His Excellency may have not fully realized what use would be made of the simile against the unfortunate dark orphans. His Excellency, as representing the Supreme Head of the Church, should have been the last person to drop a phrase, which to say the least of it, is liable to be misunderstood to the annoyance of the orphans.—Yours, &c.,

AN INDIAN CATHOLIC.

Bombay, 2nd March.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere but the fall has been brisk in the Punjab Central India and Central Provinces and at Malegaon and rapid in Sind Kathiawar and Gujarat. The barometer is from 125 to 170 below normal in the latter districts.

Winds are southerly at several stations and the force has been strong to a gale at Jamnagar and fresh to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 8° to 10° to defect of normal at Lahore, Jhansi, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Jubbulpore, while the minimum is 9° in excess at Agra. The maximum varied from 97° at Bellary and Cuddapah to 63° at Saugor and the minimum from 78° at Negapatam to 53° at Lahore and Hoshangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3·04), nearly two inches at Cochin (1·90), over an inch and a half at Jamnagar (1·52), over an inch at Saugor (1·37) and light to moderate showers in some other places.

Weather.—The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Ratnagiri is very unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo and the sea is reported to be rough there.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AN INDIAN LIFE SKETCH.

THE OFFICE SEPOY.

THE Sepoy is a very important personage,—so important, that at times he is actually indispensable. Few people can understand how useful a pattawalla is, and only those who have occasion to meet him can appreciate the worthy usher, in a blue coat and gold trimmings. Rama Bhiekoo has a calling of his own and knows exactly how to prove himself useful. He does the least amount of work and yet he is acknowledged to be the best menial in the whole establishment.

His chief duty is to sit at his master's office door and to answer calls. It must not be imagined that Rama considers his position an inferior one, far from it; on the contrary it is the position most suited to his dignity. He begins by engratiating himself in his master's favour, which to him is an easy task. He always meets the "Boss" at the main staircase and salaams him to the ground. Then he pretends to make an attempt to carry his sahib's hat, portmanteau, office box, tiffin, newspaper and walking stick, but eventually only carries the newspaper leaving the rest to other peons. Rama is a shrewd man; all the luggage is to be deposited outside the door way to be carried in by Rama himself. Then he takes the brush and makes a great show of brushing his master's hat, then the office towel is neatly folded, fresh water put in the wash-hand basin, a pencil is sharpened, a piece of clean clothing paper, some sheets of note paper and envelopes are put in the writing desk. After this there is a wholesale rearragement of baskets containing the office papers.

Rama is always careful to put the wrong baskets on the table, so as to show his intelligence by re-arranging them in his master's presence. Having finished this portion of his morning work he meekly takes his seat at the office door. Rama gets fifteen rupees pay, but he has more influence with the general public than has the Head Clerk on three hundred a month. People are only too glad to know him. He can read and write English and is an encyclopedia in himself. Rama is a handy man. He cashes his master's cheques. He knows what balance remains to his master's credit at the Bank; he can tell how many whisky pegs his sahib drinks a day and how many cigars he smokes. He knows what lady friends are intimate with the "Boss" and which one receives the most costly presents.

He can also tell what appointments are made during the day. When a letter comes Rama must know from what madamsahib and then he starts pimping the servants. He must know whether his saheb was visiting the night previous, what time he left, whether there were other visitors present or not, whether on leaving he took an affectionate farewell of the hostess, whether they call each other by their Christian names, whether he offers the lady a cigarette, whether he spends his Sundays there and so on.

In course of time Rama knows exactly his master's failing and he also knows the person his master is most interested in. All letters from this lady are delivered to Rama and this personage with the astuteness he possesses hands them to his saheb in a purely official way. When the "Boss" is busy discussing business Rama will appear on the scene and contrives to show that a letter is awaiting delivery, and when every one has left his master's room Rama quietly advances and places the letter on the table and walks away. When any letters are sent to this lady it is by Rama only. Rama delivers them personally and then watches to see the contents thereof. If on opening the letters, cheques happen to fall down, Rama picks them up as if nothing had happened. He conveys the replies in the same unostentatious way.

This continues from day to day, and at the beginning of every month Rama salaams his master to the ground and receives a "bucksesh." He does the same at the lady's house and receives a similar donation. Besides these perquisites Rama has a novel way of adding to his monthly income. When tenders are opened for a big contract Rama is put into requisition. He is tipped to be present to hear the discussion. He always receives payment in advance, and is in great demand by the native merchants. Rama is ever attentive. He easily contrives to be present at all discussions. He takes up his position in the tiffin room and pretends to put it in order until he hears what he wants to and walks away.

Then someone is anxious to have an interview with the "Boss" and Rama refuses admittance stating that the saheb was very busy and unable to see anybody. If the gentleman with the blue coat and gold trimmings is tipped, he announces the visitors, otherwise the unfortunate man has to wait for three or four hours and then when the master is really busy Rama tells him that someone was anxious to see him, with the result that he is told to come another day. Rama is occasionally tipped to let people know whether his saheb is in a good humour or not. When appointments are to be given away the saheb must be in a good humour, otherwise the result might be fatal. When letters of recommendation for appointments are brought, delivery is refused unless accompanied by "bucksesh." This great personage never deigns to ask for an illegal gratification, but he always manages to get one.

Apart from this method of making himself popular, there is yet another way of earing more money. Rama has always a retinue of poor relations (suggavallas) but who as a matter of fact bear no relationship to him at all. These people approach him when they want employment. The terms are one month's pay in advance. Then Rama takes an opportunity when the "Boss" is in a good mood and asks for various jobs for his so-called relations. Needless to say that in nine cases out of ten Rama succeeds. He is in his saheb's favour, he carries all his letters, and does many a doubtful thing for him. Everyone likes to do a good turn to a faithful sepoy and so in this way Rama succeeds.

No one enjoys more leave than Rama does. He has a happy way of killing all his relations forty times over in a year. At first he gives a few plausible excuses and obtains an occasional day off and then when he finds that his stock of reasonable excuses is exhausted and he is badly in need of a holiday, he appears with a face like a tombstone and in a very sorrowful voice begs to be allowed to attend his (saga's) relation's funeral. Following this his wife dies, then his brothers and sisters, his aunts and uncles have all a turn at having died, and finally when Rama receives a heavy tip for revealing official secrets and wishes to go to his native country for a week he shaves off his whiskers and says that his father has died. On the next occasion his mother dies and when he has exhausted the whole list of his saggavallas, there is a wholesale resurrection of the dead and they all start dying over again.

Rama can never be done when he wants leave. If the fit seizes him and he wants to go off for an hour, he will tell the "Boss" that news has been received of a saggavalla being taken to hospital and that he will be back in an hour's time. Rama has frequent attacks of ague fever, headaches, colic, rheumatism. He also suffers from sunstroke, and various other diseases all these attacks are to order. Rama is an adept at plastering his fourhead with ashes, or applying turmeric powder to his hand to indicate that he has sprained it. Oh! What won't Rama do to get leave.

Then on all festivals Rama is a prominent figure. At Divali he visits all the Hindu people who are in the habit of visiting the office. On Parsi new year's day he visits the Parsi houses. On "Bakri Eed" he pays the Mahomedans a visit, and lastly at Christmas his first call is at the lady's house. From every one he receives a "bucksesh"; even by the office clerks he is well treated. Every one likes him, he is useful to all. He never divulges anything he hears unless he is paid first in advance. He accommodates himself to every one's purse. At times he is generous, but very seldom so.

F. LIX.

MR. FRAZER, solicitor to the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, in prosecuting a platelayer at the Guildhall for stealing a copper foot-warmer, incidentally mentioned that during the past twelve months over 700 foot-warmers, of the value of 15s. each, had been stolen on different parts of the line. There was, of course, a depot for getting rid of the stolen articles and it would be the subject of a future prosecution.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE FIELD.

TAKING advantage of the fact of yesterday being a holiday, hounds met at the cross roads Melon grounds instead of to-day. In spite of it being our last morning but one, only a small field of forty including two ladies met the Master, and soon after six a move was made towards the small covers between the roads and Sahar Hill. Hounds are not long before they own to a line, and swinging left-handed take us at a slow pace over the Melon ground and paddy bunds to the railway. Here, as it is evident, the Jack intends to make the impenetrable scrub on Andheri Hill his goal hounds are whipped off.

On our way hither an unfortunate accident befalls a well-known former Master. His mare blundering at a small bank brings her owner heavily to the ground, dislocating his shoulder. Ready hands are soon helping and thanks to our sporting doctor he is made as comfortable as is possible until a stretcher is procured from some obliging villagers close by.

The Master then decides to draw the covers on the left of the pipe near Sahar village. Hounds are soon busy and are not long in hustling their jack out into the open, and those who lay behind will soon be out of the run as the pace is a cracker, hounds racing away down the excellent valley of paddy bunds towards the Andheri road crossing which we continue down the Marol valley, but ere we pass the caves he swings to the left and over Marol hill into the grass lands beyond. He does not, however, intend to yield his brush in the open and turning sharply to the right makes for the distant jungles on the far side of the Tulsi Road. Many now stop, though a few are still able to keep with hounds, but several jacks are afoot and the pack splitting up the Master decides to collect as many hounds as possible and make tracks for home, as by now the sun is well up and it is extremely close and trying both to horses and hounds in these dense jungles.

JACKAL.

LEGAL MEDICINE IN INDIA.*

WHEN a second edition of a book is called for within 13 months of the issue of the first, it is quite evident that the book has met with a favourable reception at the hands of those for whom it was written. Major Collis Barry's "Legal Medicine in India" was published towards the end of 1902, and the second edition of the first volume is now in our hands. This volume is divided into two parts, the first dealing with Legal Medicine, or as it is more commonly called—Medical Jurisprudence, and the second with Toxicology. Both parts are excellent, the second in particular being designed not merely for examination purposes, but as a book of reference on poisons, and fulfilling its purpose admirably. The book is well drawn up and clearly written, and the use of heavy black type in the headings to paragraphs, and to emphasise important statements must prove very helpful to the student. It is rather curious to meet with a description of "Running Amok" under the heading of Poisons, but this is explained by the fact that this form of homicidal mania is frequently caused or contributed to by the use of such poisonous drugs as Indian Hemp.

A slip has occurred on page 85 where instructions are given for staining a microscopical preparation by floating it deposit side upwards upon the staining solution. The glass should, of course, be floated deposit side downwards.

Two small details occur to us as worth drawing attention to in later editions, one is as to the necessity for preserving bodies which have to be conveyed some distance for post mortem examination from putrefactive changes and the attacks of insects, &c., and the best means to be adopted in such cases; and the other is regarding the simulation of small-pox inoculation works by scars due to the binding of coins on the arms. Inoculation marks are accepted as proof of vaccination and medical men are often asked in court for an expression of opinion as to whether vaccination has been performed or not. These, however, are quite minor omissions in a book which can truly be described as an admirable text book, and which when combined with the second; volume containing the illustrative cases also constitutes a good book of reference for any medical man called upon to give evidence in an Indian Court of Law.

* Legal medicine (in India) and Toxicology in two vols. by Major Collis Barry, I. M. S., F. R. S. E., &c. Vol. I, second edition 1904, Thacker and Company Ltd., Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE programme of his Excellency the Governor's forthcoming tour in Guzerat is as under:—

March 9th,—Leave Grant Road, 10-25 p.m.; 10th, arrive at Surat, 2-55 a.m.; 11th, leave Surat, 3-7 a.m.; public arrival at Ahmedabad, 7-40 p.m.; 12th and 13th, stop at Ahmedabad; 14th, leave Ahmedabad, 9-0 p.m; arriving at Mehmadabad, 9-33 p.m.; 15th, leave Mehmadabad 9-35 p.m.; 16th, arrive Broach, 0-40 a.m.; 17th, leave Broach, 11-34 a.m.; arriving at Grant Road, at 7-27 p.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by her Excellency Lady Lamington, Lieut.-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain E. H. Bayford, Aide-de-Camp.

Her Excellency Lady Lamington will return from Ahmedabad to Bombay on the 14th inst.

ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association of which H. E. the Viceroy is the Patron, to acknowledge the following generous donations:—The Association numbers over 40,000 officers and men, the objects of the Association being the promotion of Temperance in the Army. Branches are working in every military unit in India 400 Temperance Rooms are fitted and furnished in barracks by the Association, which not only seeks to promote sobriety in the ranks, but assists its members in every possible way to obtain employment in civil life when leaving the Army of H. M. the King. Every soldier is met on arrival in England, by the agents of the Association,—welcome home—and instructed how to obtain situations. Hundreds have already been found positions of trust, Scholarships for Essays on Temperance are awarded annually and Temperance is now taught throughout the Army Schools from the Standard Textbook,—"The three aspects of Temperance"—30,000 copies of which have been distributed to Head Masters for use of the scholars.

The Council earnestly appeal for funds to enable them to meet the debt of 13,000 rupees which has been incurred in taking over draining, building, and fitting the Connaught Institute in Poona.

The whole of the contributions will be spent in India.

	Rs.
H E the Viceroy	150
Charles Phillamore	150
Bombay Trading Co	100
Phipson and Son	100
H J Rustomjee and Co	100
J Ross and Co	50
E Spinner and Co	50
A G D	25
Whiteaway Laidlaw	25
Bombay Cycle Co	25
Tarachund Putram	25
D Gosling, Esq	25
Bombay Electric Co	30
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	25

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, R. A. T. A., Simla.—Yours, &c.,

CLARE WHITE, Secretary.

NEW MARKET AT RANEBENNUR.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

ON FRIDAY morning Mr. Gibb the Collector and Mrs. Gibb arrived at Ranebennur, writes a local correspondent to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Municipal Market at that place which is the southernmost Taluka town of the Presidency. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The market premises were tastefully decorated with bunting and ever-greens. A shamiana was erected under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Moodliar the Taluka Local Board Sub-Overseer. Among those present were Mr. S. K. Rodda, Principal Training College Dharwar, Mr. N. G. Nadgir the Mamaltdar, Mr. Gopal Naik alias Sannappa Naik Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Venkatesh. Shrinivas Naik. Vice President Taluka Local Board. Mr Ramanna Naik. Darg. Vice-President Municipality, Mr. Murti Naik, Chairman Municipality. Mr. F. X. Saldhana. District. Abkari Inspector, Mr V. G. Katey. Local Medical Officer, Mr. S. H. Kowalgi Shirastedar, Mr. S. R. Sirur of Messrs, R. A. Sirur and Co, and many others including Municipal and Local Board members. At 10 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. M.C. Gibb who had driven from Haveri a distance of about 21 miles, where they had come on their annual inspection tour, were met at the District bungalow by Mr. Gopal Naik and conducted to the site of the new market. They were received at the gate by the Municipal and Local Board Members, the band from Bangalore which was specially ordered for the occasion playing the while. Mr. and Mrs. Gibb and other guests having taken their seats on the dais Mr. Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik Vice-President Taluka Local Board in welcoming the guests most cordially on behalf of the Municipality and the inhabitants of the Taluka referred to the kind actions of Mr. and Mrs. Gibb in this and other districts evincing a deep interest in the welfare of the people. In explaining the necessity of a building for a Market he said, that Ranebennur was the fourth town in point of extent and population, which numbered 14,747 that the industry of people was very great and being the head quarters of the Frontier Taluka adjoining the Madras Presidency and Mysore State; there was frequent communication of people from those provinces for the exchange of their commodities, that the people assembled on open ground which was subject to the inclemencies of the weather and that the place had been described in Indian history since 1489 as a market place of considerable importance and extent.

Regarding the working of the Municipality Mr. Venkatesh Naik said that the Municipality was instituted in the year 1858 and had been able to do many useful things but its finances were much crippled of late by plague and its resources were too poor to provide a complete building for a market. On the advice of Mr. Mackie, the late Sub-divisional officer Mr. Murti Naik, the Chairman of the Municipality collected subscriptions amounting to a thousand rupees towards the construction of the building and the best thanks of the Municipality were due to him for his personal exertions in inducing the people to subscribe. Mr. Venkatesh Naik then invited Mrs. Gibb to lay the corner-stone of the Municipal market.

The corner-stone bore the following inscription. "The Ranebenner Municipal Market. This stone was laid by Mrs. M. C. Gibb wife of M. C. Gibb Esq, Collector. Darwar, on the 25th February 1904."

Mrs. Gibb having spread cement underneath the stone with a silver trowel the stone was declared well and truly laid amid loud cheers and the playing of the band.

Mr. Gibb on behalf of Mrs. Gibb and himself thanked the Municipality for inviting them to lay the corner-stone and explained the chief wants of the town, the erection of the market being one of them, hoped that the Market would be a self-supporting one, he also said he was pleased to see that the young Naiks took an active part in the local self government and hoped that they might continue in the same way.

Among many other things he was kind enough to say that he would present a tower clock for the market. After the purport of the speeches had been translated to the people in Kanarese by Mr. Rodda Mr. Ramanna Naik Vice-President of the Municipality in thanking Mr. and Mrs. Gibb and other guests said that the building which had received its baptism at the hands of Mrs Gibb was an extremely useful one. It was a memorial to the energetic and zealous spirits of the Municipal members. He concluded by calling for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Gibb and these were lustily given. Mr. Gibb then called for three cheers for their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and they were most enthusiasticaly given. The proceedings came to a close after the singing of some songs, specially composed for the occasion, by the school children and the distribution of pan-supari, Attar, Gulab etc.

After taking a little rest Mr. and Mrs. Gibb left the place for Haveri in their tonga at 4 p m amidst loud cheers. The day was marked by the greatest enthusiasm and fireworks were discharged in the evening.

SUICIDE OF A MILL SUPERINTENDENT.

AT the Morgue last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Mr. D. C. Athaides, lately Superintendent of the group of mills managed by the firm of Messrs. Graeves Cotton and Company. Superintendent Nolan of E. Division and Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department were present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the Police.

Sikander Khan, Sub-Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, said that under instructions from Superintendent Sloane he went to execute a warrant on the deceased at his bungalow at 8 p.m on the 19th February. When he went to the door the deceased's son met him and said the deceased was ill. The witness informed him that he had come there to execute a warrant on the deceased for criminal breach of trust and for falsification of accounts. The deceased's son then went upstairs and shortly afterwards he took the witness upstairs, where he saw the deceased lying on a cot. The witness executed the warrant on him. Subsequently sureties were procured and the deceased was released on bail at 1 o'clock in the morning, in the sum of Rs. 15 000 on his own recognisance and a surety for a like amount. During the time from 8 p. m. to 1 o'clock in the morning the witness saw the deceased at intervals. He seemed very uneasy and his body was jerking at intervals. The witness left at 1 o'clock after the deceased had signed the bail bond with great difficulty. The witness heard of his death at 8 o'clock next morning, when he went to his house and assisted the police in searching the house.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, deposed that he examined the body of the deceased at the Morgue on the 20th ultimo. He forwarded the contents of the stomach and intestines to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The witness produced the report made by the Chemical Analyser. It stated that strychnine was present in the contents of the stomach and the intestines. The symptom described by Dr. Costa, whose evidence the witness had heard and the post-mortem signs were those usually found in strychnine poisoning. The witness was of opinion that death was due to strichnine poisoning. He did not know anything else that would cause the symptom produced but strychnine or an allied poison.

Mr. Franklin Hercules Athaides, son of the deceased recalled and further examined deposed that he always lived with his farther. He was with his father off and on from the time he took ill up to his death. He suspected no foul play causing his death.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisonign himself with strychnine.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Marine and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	5	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	27	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	47	37	56
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	11	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	44	38	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	18
Total	152	131	206
Total plague deaths to date	267,823	219,590	
Same date last year	139	203	93

INOCULATION.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 1st March was as under:—Colonial Secretary, Colombo, 1,000 doses; and Laboratory officers P. R. Laboratory, 7 doses.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

War between Russia and Japan must divide the sympathies of the Royal Family of England. Blood is thicker than water, Japan, of course, is our ally and under conceivable circumstances England might have no option but to make common cause with her against Russia and any other Power that had interfered. We should then be at war on behalf of a new ally against a nation whose Sovereign is by blood allied to the reigning family of Britain. The Czar is Queen Alexandra's nephew. His mother, the Dowager-Empress, is Queen Alexandra's younger sister. The Czarina is King Edward's niece. Her Majesty is the youngest daughter, of the late Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, second daughter of Queen Victoria. A first cousin of the Czar is Prince Charles of Denmark who is married to Princess Maud, the King and Queen's youngest daughter. These facts throw a sidelight upon the manner in which the Czar has been rushed into war by his advisers, for it is in the last degree improbable that he would have embarked upon a project possible to embroil him with England.

A comparison of the opening of the present century with the corresponding period of last century suggests terrible contingencies. So many evil possibilities hinge upon the present war—risings in the Near East, the old feud between France and Germany, now forced anew upon the attention with the protecting arm of Russia withdrawn from France. The eighteenth century opened as its predecessor had closed in an agony of widespread war. For fifteen years into the century it lasted. Men were fighting in quarrels begun before they were born. And all arose from the wicked mis-government of France. Russia's down-trodden peasants are not so greatly better off than were those of France. It was the weakening of France by her wars which made the Revolution possible. France and its people existed for the Sovereign, and a hundred and fifty thousand nobles who formed the aristocracy. The rest of the twenty-five millions, well, they could eat grass. It was the savage uprising of these against oppression in forms whose history we all know that started that twenty-five years' war which carried misery into every home in Europe.

Curiously the announcement of yet another new explosive synchronises with the outbreak of war. The present conflict will determine many theories respecting arms and their handling. Under modern conditions two great navies have never yet fought. The combats between the Chinese and the Japanese, and the Spanish and American navies did not teach a great deal. It is interesting to contrast the armaments of the Russian and Japanese warships with those which served Nelson's purpose. His great wooden sailing vessels could discharge in a broadside only as great a weight of metal as one of the biggest of modern guns will thrown at one discharge. His heaviest shot was a solid 68lbs. The explosive shell was unknown. Land fighting was conducted with as primitive weapons. Napoleon and Wellington won their battles with the old Brown Bess with her smooth bore and flint lock. The breechloader and the percussion cap came after Waterloo. Marksmanship can win the day now: with the old weapon a bullet could never be directed with any accuracy, and it took as much lead to kill a man as he weighed.

There will be and hearts among those to whom the memory of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, is precious. It is three hundred and fourteen years ago that she bowed her beautiful head to the headsman's block. Only a few fragments remain of royal Fotheringhay Castle, where she was last imprisoned, tried, and slain. Dunrobin Castle preserves many relics of her. With a cast of her face, taken from her monument in Westminster Abbey, is her portrait; the portrait of a lovely woman but, apparently, it is not a contemporaneous one. Hatfield House has two genuine portraits, one representing Mary as the Dauphiness, the second showing her in her widows weeds and bearing in her hand the rosary which accompanied her to the scaffold. Hardwicke Hall, too, preserves memorials of her residence not in the present hall, but the older one which is now in ruins. Within the existing hall are tapestries which her dainty fingers worked. Her body lay twenty five years in Peterborough Cathedral before being removed by James I. her son, to Henry VIII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

In spite of the Anti-Jewish campaign which has been producing such tragic results in Russia, the actual number of Jews shows little signs of decrease. Thus in St. Petersburg they form quite a little world in themselves. According to the latest statistics the total Jewish population of the Russian capital amounts to 19 229. Of these 4 748 are tailors or dealers in ready-made clothes; 11,125 are printers or lithographers, 1,055 are engaged in the jewellery trade 33) are doctors, 190 are dentists. There are 258 chemists, 208 lawyers, 423 scientists, writers or artists; 263 soldiers or sailors, and, lastly, three police agents.

It is quite a long time—several days, in fact—since we heard of a new memorial or centenary which was to be celebrated to some one of the mighty dead. To-day the suspense is relieved by news of the preparations which are being made to honour the centenary of Petrarch in July next. It is to be not only observed with all due honours at Vaucluse as is only due and fitting, but as a result of the newly cemented friendship between France and Italy, it is to be similarly celebrated in Paris. The arrangments are not yet complete, but they are to include an invitation to all the present Italian poets to visit Paris in order to be present at a ceremony to be held at the Sorbonne: Only one thing seems wanting though that, no doubt, will soon be made good. Nothing is said of a monument, without which no present-day celebration of this kind seems to be considered complete.

Arithmetic, we know, has been the bane of many generations of children. If Signor Mancini, writing in a French review, is to be believed, young animals, furred and feathered, have also to bear a similar task; at least they show an acquaintance with arithmetic when grown up which comes to much the same thing. Animals who serve humanity are peculiarly apt in this direction. In the collieries of Hainault the horses have to make thirty trips a day; after the thirtieth, and not before, they seek their stables without any need of reminder. A M. Timotieff has recorded his possession of an arithmetical dog who one day, having dined, had twenty-six bones left—quite a Crœsus among dogs. He buried them all. Next day he dug up twenty-five, ate them, and went to sleep, as one can well believe. Suddenly he woke up, obviously remembering something. He rose, went and dug up the twenty-sixth bone ate it, and went back to sleep again. Birds again, have been found to be able to count their own eggs. A nightingale, to which every day three flies were given by the writer invariably waited for the third before flying away. Magpies can count up to four though not above that number, as is the case with monkeys. If, we are told it is desirable to approach one or the other, it can be managed by five people ostentatiously concealing themselves where watched by the magpie or monkey. Four of them then departing, equally ostentatiously, the fifth can easily capture his prey, who believes that the whole party has gone.

An effort is being to acclimatise the ostrich in Southern Europe and a farm for that purpose has been started at Nice by M. Octave Justice who has imported eighty fine specimens of the (Struthio camelus) from South Africa, which are now apparently prospering on the Azure Coast. The farm is under the management of M. Belfield, a gentleman who is well versed in the nature of the African ostrich. The experiment is yet in its infancy, but as far as it has gone it gives every promises of success, and many people believe that ostrich farms can be made a financial success in Southern Europe. Needless to say the attempt is watched with much interest by the Parisian milliners who are the principal user of ostrich feathers, and the wholesale millinery houses both in London and Paris will no doubt have a similar interest in learning if the ostrich can be reared nearer home than it is at the present time.

AN interesting picture-show, in the shape of a Retrospective Salon is to be held at Brussels this year. Its object is to "epitomise" the effect which the work of the impressionists and "neo-impressionists" has had upon international art, and a representative collection, ranging from the works of Edouard Monet and Claude Monet to the present time is to be shown, the majority of the works being lent from private collections. An added attraction is to be provided by a series of concerts, the chronological programmes of which are intended to show the musical movement which has run parallel to impressionism in painting.

The site of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago is never again to be used for theatrical purposes. Immediately after the disastrous fire a movement was started to erect a suitable memorial to the victims, and the chairman of the committee which was formed for that purpose has now announced that the site of the catastrophe has been offered as the most appropriate place for the memorial. It is understood that one of the leading surgeons in Chicago has taken the necessary steps to purchase the freshold from its present owners for the purpose.

Russian patriotic pride has just now to endure a severe blow in the discovery, announced by a St. Petersburg musical paper, that the famous National Hymn is nothing but a plagiarised version of a German original. The Russian general and composer Ljwow formerly director of the Russian Court Choir first gave it to the Muscovite world on the 11th of December, 1833, as his own composition to the words of the National Hymn. It is now declared that the music was in fact first published between 1820 and 1822 or more than ten years previously. The actual composer was Ferdinand Hass, a German, born in 1787 who was for a long period kapellmeister of the Regiment of Guards in St. Petersburg and who died in 1851.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

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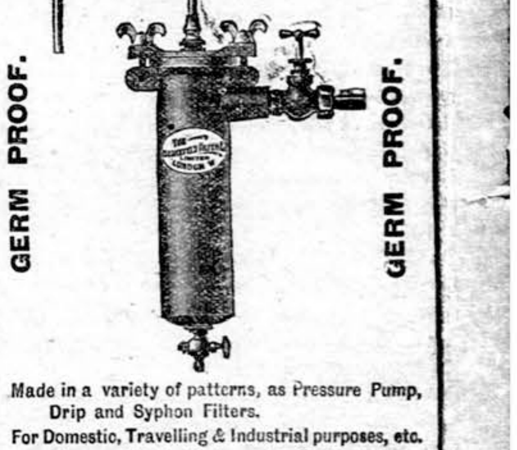
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Shouted "Hurrah!"

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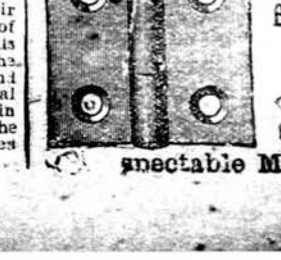

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER's autobiography will be published early in April. Its ends before he completed his System of Synthetic Philosophy, and when he left London for Brighton There, as everybody knows, he spent the later years of his life, a period with which the suplementary biography will deal.

In a long preface to his autobiography Mr. Herbert Spencer calls to a natural history of himself. While it is that it is also a book full of side-lights on the intellectual life of the Victorian era. Indeed its two volumes will probably be found to contain notes by Tyndall, Huxley, and other distinguished men who saw the book in proof. The publishers are Messrs. William and Norgate.

It is pleasant to hear that Mr. John Lane means to issue edditions of Typee and Omoo in his new Pocket Library. They are classics of the South Seas, as all the followers of Herman Melville have constantly declared. It has been a happy thought also to ask our veteran novelist of the sea, Mr. Clark Russell, to write introduction s for the volumes. Notes on them are supplied by Miss Clothilde Balfour.

Mr. John Murray has already benefitted by his rest at St. Moritz, although the weather has been a little wintry for that part of the world. Before leaving London he saw the final volum of his new Byron to press, and it will be out next week. It contains Byron's epigrams, sundry verses, a complete bibliography and an index. The preparation of this edition has extended over several years, and it now takes its place as the definitive edition.

Mr. St. Loe Strachey, the editor of the Spectator, has been revising, for a second edition, a little volume which he publishes with Messrs Macmillan. It is a handbook giving a general view of the industrial and social life of England, and of the organisation of the British Empire. As its title, The Citizen and the State, might indicate, it also sets out the duties and privileges of a citizen Written in very simple language, and illustrated with suitable pictures, it has been adopted as a text-book for schools.

Mrs. Annie Bowman Dodd is well known to English readers as the author of Three Normandy Inns and other works of travel. She has written a new book which Mr. Heinemann is to publish under the title In the Palaces of the Sultan. It gives an account of her stay in Constantinople, and of her visits to the Sultan's numerous palaces. Provided with special permits from the Sultan himself, she went everywhere, and saw everything, including many things usually kept from the eyes of the unbeliever.

A LaterPepys is the promising title of a Book which Mr. John Lane announces. It consists of letters written between 1771 and 1787 by Sir William Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery. They were in possession of the late Sir Wollaston Franks, who was a grandson of the writer. Sir William himself was a prominent member of the famous Bas Bleu Society, and Dr Johnson described him as Prime Minister to the Queen of the Blues, Mrs. Montagu. Among his correspondents were Hannah More and Sir Nathaniel Wraxall.

A rather curious interest attaches to three novels which Messrs. Harper are shortly to publish. They are by members of the Magpie Club a small circle of writers having high literary ideals. The better to attain these, part of their bond is to criticise each others work The present novels which will be followed by others from the Magpie Club are thought to be notable both for quality and style They are Yarborough the Premier by A R Weekes, Love in Chief by R K Weekes and Lance in Rest by L A Talbot,

A book of noteworthy travel and discovery in Africa will be published by Mr Lane at the end of the month It is an account by Major Gibbons of his expedition organised during 1898 in the interests of Imperial development and geographical research He traced the Zambesi to its source which hitherto had been undiscovered The aluminium launches which with a barge he carried in sections were the first steamers placed upon the Zambesi above the Kebrabasa Rapids, the point reached by Livingstone in his pioneer steamer the Ma-Robert

A monthly journal dealing with the subject of hospitals and charities is to be published by Messrs Kegan Paul beginning at once It will seek by text and illustrations to awaken and stimulate interest in the work of our hospitals and charities It is felt that in this way it may be very useful in preparing fresh gronnd for appeals especially among men and women of moderate means The journal will essentially be one for the public as matters of controversy and technicality are to be avoided

A simultaneous edition, in French and German, of a new work by M Maeterlinck will shortly be published. Its title is "The Double Garden." Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian poet, whose Villes Tentaculaires has just been published in Paris, is at present engaged on a dramatic poem, the subject of which is borrowed from the Iliad. Whistler's famous lecture, "The Ten o'Clock," which originally appeared in "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," has been translated into German by Theodor Knorr under the title of Zehnuhr Vorlesung, and published as a neat little brochure of forty pages.

Mr. Sidney Lee, in a preface to the popular edition just issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, of his life of Queen Victoria, has the following reference to the "Gladstone":—'Mr. Morley's volumes form a contribution of first-rate importance to the history of the Queen's reign, and they place all students of the subject under vast obligations." Mr. Lee has availed himself of the new light which the "Gladstone" throws on Queen Victoria's personal relations with the longest-lived of her Prime Ministers, In revising his biography of Queen Victoria he has also used additional information sent to him by correspondents, some of whom were in close relations with Queen Victoria.

Mr. James Dorman, who is well known as an authority on book-plates, has for a long time been engaged on a work dealing with them, To make it the more useful he devotes it to a particular school of book-plates, the Chippendales, This name has come to be used for the reason that these book-plates are mostly in the decorative style associated with Thomas Chippendale and other makers of furniture during the period between 1730 and 1785 Mr. Dorman's work of reference, which Messrs. Thomas and Co., of Moorfields are to publish will give an alphabetical list and description of five thousand Chippendale book plates.

Old Shropshire Life, by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell is a volume which Mr. Lane is about to publish. It is in the nature of fiction founded on fact.—The Law of Life is a novel by an American writer Miss Anna McC. Sholl, which Mr. Heinemann will publish shortly. The scene of it is laid at a great American university where men and women are students.—Messrs, Macmillan will publish immediately as a volume complete in itself; the Notes to Palgrave's Golden Treasury which have hitherto only appeared in the separate issues in the series of English classics. Biographical notes are given respecting each author.—The Prince of Wales, who is a keen and learned philatelist, has accepted a copy of a little volume on the subject which Mr. W. E. Imeson recently wrote. It may be described as a philatelic nonsense-book.—A Waistcoat Pocket Shakespeare is announced by Messrs. Treherne, Each volume will be printed on thin paper, the size being two and a half by two inches, The claim that this means the smallest complete Shakespeare ever printed is, no doubt, a safe one,

The "Fortnightly Review" this month is full of literary topics, and especially of demands for literary reform. It opens with an appeal for something to be done to help the English stage, to counteract the overwhelming popular demand for light musical opera and music-hall turns. Then Mr. Waugh, taking the late George Gissing for his text, wants novelists before plunging into the fray to make their minds clear as to what the aim of fiction is or should be, a matter on which there is much confusion worse confounded, he thinks, by the reviewers, who also ought to reform their standards and judgments. Mr. William Watson again quarrels with the reviewers for lese majeste to the dignity by literature for using the phrase 'merely literary" as a term of contempt, and for "falling prone at the feet of the first man, who, with some show of raw, unchastened force comes trampling hob-nailed on every fine convention of the craft." Mr. Watson while confessing that titles and decorations are a form of recognition not specially suitable for literature, nevertheless holds that the authorities encourage the popular contempt for literature by withholding from literary persons the honours they bestow on actors, musicians, and painters no less than on doctors and soldiers, This "State Discouragement of Literature" came in, he believes, with the Hanoverian dynasty. The great writers, we know wrote for posterity, and so, instead of peerages, get only posthumous commemoration of centenaries.

THE reward of £1,000 which was offered for the recovery of the long-lost will of an eccentric Portsmouth character named James Payne Hoar, who died two years ago, has been claimed. Mr. James Bacon, who lives at the house in Union-street, Portsea, which was formerly occupied by the late Mr. George Feltham, who was Mr. Hoar's solicitor, was clearing away some old shelves in a room which Mr. Feltham had used as his office when he found behind them a time-stained and dusty package. This proved on examination to be the missing will, under which between £30,000 and £40,000 will now be distributed among a number of legatees instead of going in a lump sum to the next-of-kin.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
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STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
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BY APPOINTMENT
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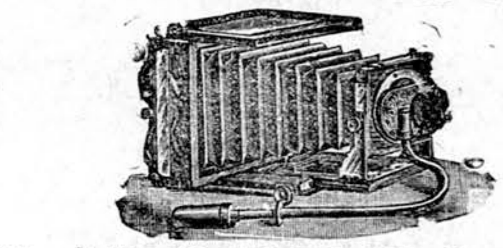

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Suitable for all Climates."
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are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than
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TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA's AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. [illegible] Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop!

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Cos CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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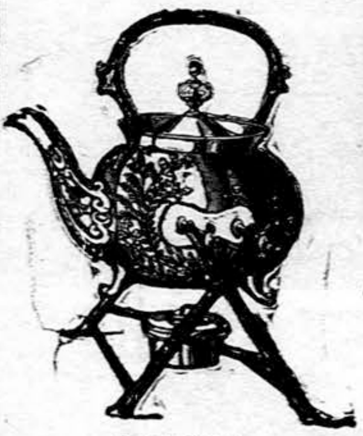
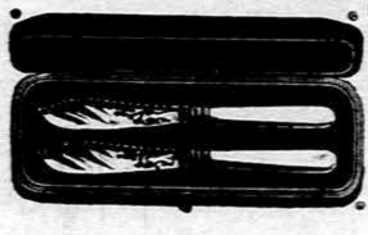
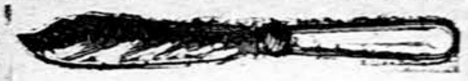


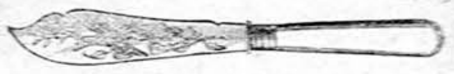
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver
Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver.
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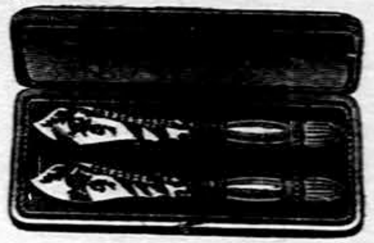
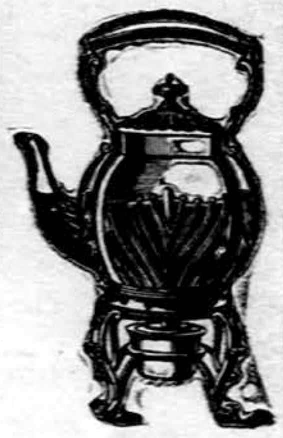
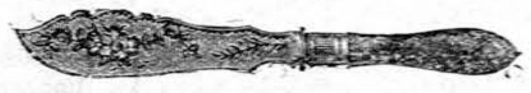


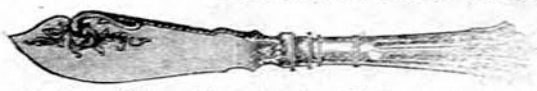
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



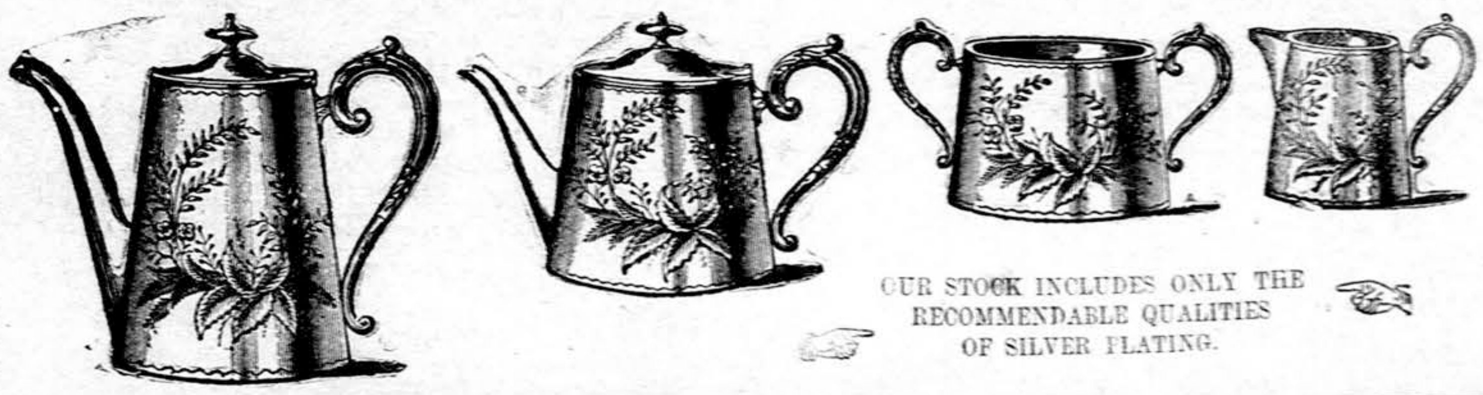
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.



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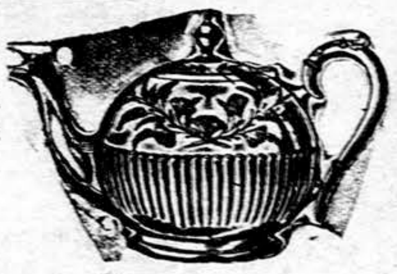

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Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated
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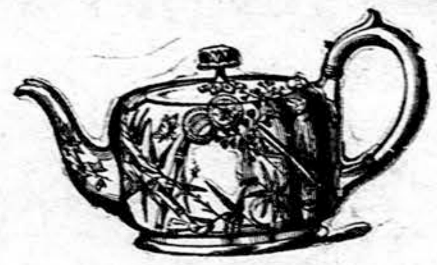
Rs. 20. ☞



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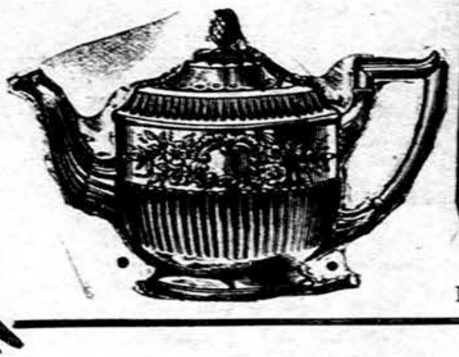
Best Silver Plated
on Brittania Metal.
☞ Rs. 26.



Teapot.
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engraved. Finest
Quality Silver
Plated on pure
Nickel Silver.
Rs. 56.
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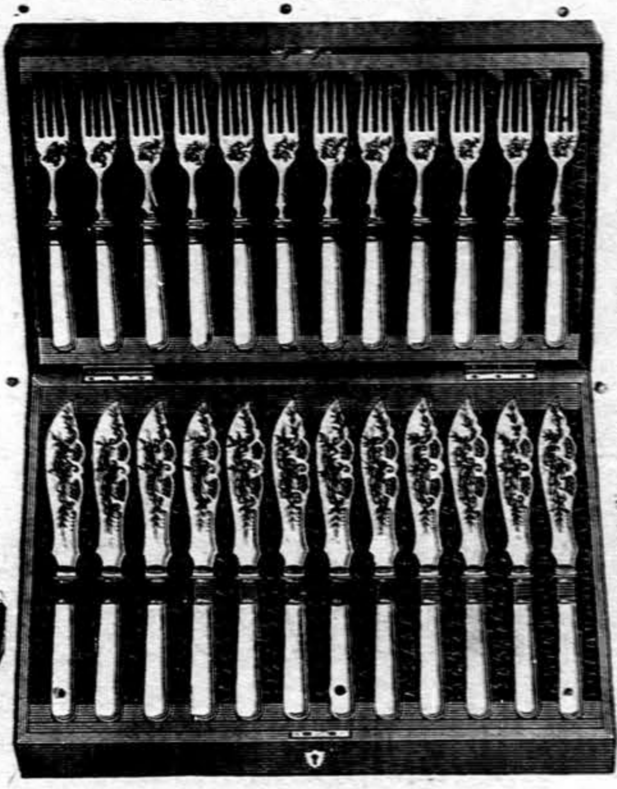

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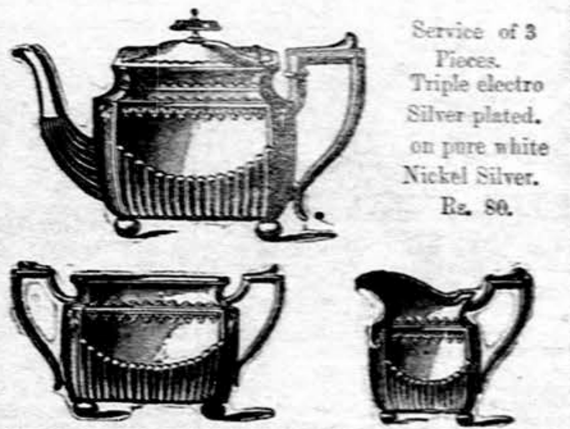

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Silver plated.
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Nickel Silver.
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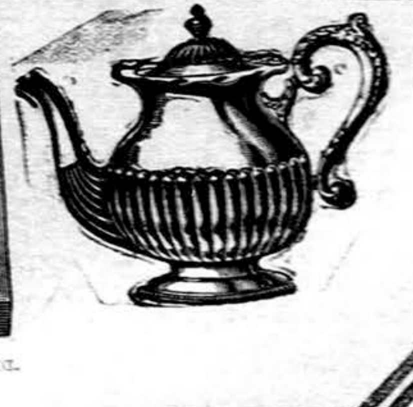

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Rs. 22.

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